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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEX

s, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to eted, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, dyania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auheed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray SG. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WINDELL PRILLIPS.

WINDELL PRILLIPS.

THE LIBERATOR, both sides of the Liberator, both sides of the columns of the c

question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

No Union with Glaveholderst THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES AR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1039.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 24.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL We shall not be surprised, if the repeal of the fagitive slave bill should be moved as an amendment to the Nebrasks bill; and although it is not to be expected that the motion will prevail at the present time, it will be well for those members who thus set the example of anulling a compromise of so solemn a nature as that which registed the slavery activation of 1820, for a period of offing a compromise of so solemn a nature as that which which the slavery agitation of 1820, for a period of ity years, to lay to their consciences that they take on themselves the responsibility of a renewed agitan, for which compromise can be no remedy.—Boston

If the repeal of the fagitive slave bill should be If the repeal of the fugitive slave bill should be moved as an amendment to the Nebraska bill, we venture to predict that the motion will be voted down by an overwhelming majority. The obligation to surrender fugitive slaves does not rest upon the Compromise of 1850, or that of 1821, (the latter of which expressly provides for the surrender fugitive slaves are the surrender fugitive slaves.) latter of which expressiy provides for the surren-der of fagitive slaves escaping into the territory now covered by the Nebraska-Kansas bill,) but upon the Constitution. The Constitution will re-main, when all Compromises are dead; and will the enactment of an efficient law for the surrender of fugitive slaves, whenever, by any means, such a law shall fail to exist. So that nothng would be gained by Abolitionists and their conederates by repealing the fugitive slave law, undoubtless are, to trample the Constitution un-der foot. Good citizens who find themselves acting in concert with the Abolitionists at this neture, (which fact may well admonish them of heir danger,) will, therefore, do well to consider whether their regard for the 'faith of contracts' is so great, that because the same power that enacts a law repeals it, therefore they will be guilty of a on violation of a real compact—a solemn com-upon which this great Confederacy of States bunded, and upon which alone it now rests or in rest. So far as Abolitionists are concerned acluding those who, not liking to be called Aboli-onists, out-Herod them in Abolition malice and lenunciation, they have already done their worst negard to the fugitive slave law, and, therefore, threats to procure its repeal are simply ri-No doubt they will do it if they and so they would have done at any time if it had been in their power. Indeed, they have more than once made the attempt; but with such atter un-successfulness, that in the Senate, at the first trial. ear or two ago, the number of votes in favor of a year or two ago, the number of votes in favor of the measure was only four? They can try again if they like, with all the aid they can get from the 3,000 dergymen, and the Anti-Nebraskaites gener-ally. We are not concerned for the result.—N. Y.

From the Boston Daily Mail. THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

So far, order has triumphed over the seditious efforts of reckless fanaticism, if we except the for arance which stal suffers the prime instigators of slence to remain at liberty. We still claim, in dication of the law—and our sentiment is echoed the present of the press, far and near—that Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips should be indicted for murder. They were most officious in ting the passions of the mob by the most in-mable appeals. They openly advised a resistours god by the madness and threats of an exascouraged by the manness and threats of an exas-perated multitude, they justified every act, no matter how serious, that might be ventured upon, to rescue the slave—and even counselled rebellion against the federal government. Still these fire-brands of society stalk abroad, with the blood of a brother dripping from their finger's ends. Mercy may tolerate and endure them, but Justice will remain unsatisfied while they go unwhipped and unhang. Theirs is a deep and inexcusable guilt ige them as leniently as we may, they are guilty of deliberate lawlessness -- an offence akin to ason—and a murder unprovoked and apparently

The history of Boston has never before witnessed such a combination to resist the laws of our own government, and the lovers of order have reason to which the outbreak was quelled, in its incipien-But for the efficient measures adonted mearenge, on the part of the City and Government authorities, still more serious and direful conse-quences might have ensued. Here, where ripe intelligence and popular sovereignty prevail, the lawlessness of the people is a crime unlooked for; and the hand of power, consequently, hesitates to strike. We do not complain of this. On the contrary, it proves the vital strength of our institu-tions, and we rejoice that it can be so. Neverthess, forhearance must not degenerate into a toleration of lawlessness; and whenever and wherever the disposition exists, to abuse the healthful privileges we enjoy, there the stringency of power and the rigor of the law must be most thoroughly and

From the same. THE PURCHASE OF BURNS.

We confess, we could prefer no objection, should lition neighbors resolve to purchase every would find it too expensive. They have not the capital at their command. These wild, enthusiast ie philanthropists have very little bottom. They are notoriously lazy. They seldom produce anything the seldom pro thing themselves, except windy speeches and crazy harangues. Who ever saw one of them at work—engaged at honest labor—such as their colored thren at the South are required to accomplish?
ey detest and repudiate the very idea, and from this idiosyncrasy arises, perhaps, their sympathy eculate on the hard-earned money of other pec-e, but if the release from want or bondage of their -men depended upon their own sweat, a night TRIUMPH OF LAW.

The patrictic manner in which the Press and Military of Boston have responded to the demands of the past week, time enough was idled away about the Court House, which, if properly employed, would have yielded an amount sufficient to purchase half access meaning the blood of a white man would not have been upon their heads. And then the precedent of making Massachusetts a market for Southern slaveholders is wrong—wrong, because the very act of purchase defeats an existing law. We are but a single member of a compact—and however odious a law may be, it is the legitimate result of that compact, let us abide it till the power and potency of truth shall be vindicated in its repeal. Men who set themselves up as the pioneers of principle will make little progress, if they substitute violence for reason.

The African cannot excite our hatred, no more than he can command our admiration, and our own estitution and tyranny might reign supreme of the past week, time enough was idled away about the Court House, which, if properly employed, would have yielded an amount sufficient to purchase half a dozen negroes—and the blood of a white man would not have been upon their heads. And then the precedent of making Massachusetts a market for Southern slaveholders is wrong—wrong, because the very act of purchase defeats an existing law. We are but a single member of a compact—and however odious a law may be, it is the legitimate result of that compact he may high it if the compact.

se amongst us, whose apparent delight it is to o down a link in the great scale of creation, and plant themselves on a par with an inferior race. Instead of shedding their sympathies about the wringing and aching hearts of oppressed white men and women, they battle, brute-like, for the nominal rights of the negro, who in his highest state of culture can never climb over nature's bar-riers to equality. Such men as Theodore Parker. riers to equality. Such men as Theodore Parker. Boston by the rioters, was an Irishman by birth, Wendell Phillips and their conditators, despairing of distinction in all legitimate avenues to eminence, seek notoricty by outraging common sense, and triampling upon the very law that protects them. Are they beyond amenability to the law of the land! John C. Cluer and a host of his confederates when results a grade lawer among the control to become famous! What shall I do not be become famous! The land of the law of land? John C. Cluer and a host of his confederates, who are still a grade lower among the cohorts of riot, rapine, mutiny and murder, have been arrested, and are held to answer for their rebellious conduct, before a legal tribunal. The same voice of justice—the same regard for the peace of the community—demands that Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips have not studied its wisdom in vain. Those African Patriots have had their lintels stained with the blood of more than one white man, in consequence of their insane love of notoriety, and more blood will yet instituted hyrogeness blood would not have been the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed, if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed if the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed in the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed in the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed in the officials of Beston are as Wenter the shed in the shed and the object that the shed in the shed and the shed an wealth. Let them be arrested and tried for mur-der, and let justice make an example of them that will serve to quell the spirit of insubordination in her ways. But of all her numerous coteries, the Massachusetts forever!

From Dodge's Literary Museum.

SEDITION AND SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS. slave, Anthony Burns, have induced us to depart from our general rule in relation to matters of a political bearing, and join our voices in condemnation of those political fanatics, who, in the name of 'liberty,' trample upon the law which is the nly safeguard of liberty; and, assuming to be the nly true friends of the rights of man, have mocked at and disturbed the proceedings of a just and lawful tribunal, inflamed the passions of the igno-rant and reckless, incited them to tumult and violence and murder, and left no stone unturned by which to stain our streets with the blood of an-

In order that their demoniac zeal might have free ving, the passionate demagogues to whom we al-de have poured forth their tirades in Fancuil Hall, at the corners of the streets, in secret con-clave, and even from the sacred desk, in foul fulmi-nation against the Constitution of the country, and the character and guaranteed rights of many of the best citizens; and, with a spirit as shameless as it is lawless, they have stooped to falsehoods which should forever blot their names from the list of honest men, while with tireless industry and treasonous craft they have despatched inflammatory messages to the people of neighboring towns, misrepresenting the true state of the case, and awaking groundless prejudices, and calling to arms and ing groundless prejudices, and calling to arms and mischief.

The spirit of such men is fiendish and full of evil. To the Editor of the Herald :joy. By the bonds of that fabric we must abide, or see it fall. We must abide by them or release. ernment, which has given us the blessings we en- Re

anarchy, in whose gory embrace would be crushed forever the last hopes of American liberty. Are these railers against the Constitution and its requirements wiser or better men than those who framed it! Are they wiser or better than those revolutionary patriots who proved their devotion to human freedom by pouring out their life-blood to preserve it! What is it they would do or Let their characters be closely scanned and they will generally be found to be disappointed politicians, determined to mar, if they cannot make, of this glorious Union—and, to their honor be it to dishonor, if they cannot be honored, to be notorious, at all hazards, and rather to be leaders to act inconsistently with the proper observance of sopken, thay never have to mobs than followers of the counsels of the wise of mobs than followers of the counsels of the wise

so long as they have been. It is wonderful that any large number of men can be found in a Christian community to listen at church to the words of one, who places himself on an equality with the Redeemer of the world, or that a crowd can of whose abominable counsels have lately begun to be gathered in bitterness and blood. Their study, day and night, is to foment ill-blood, disturb the peace, dely the law, and stigmatize and being informed of this, both made special ap slay its supporters. And this they do in the name

The moan of that poor widow, whose husband The moan of that poor widow, whose husband fell a sacrifice in the discharge of his duty, appeals to heaven against them, and his orphan boy will yet live to implore divine vengeance upon their heads. Fellow-citizens! friends of human liberty! let your condemnation be loud and deep against those mad-brained speech-makers, who would overturn the whole glorious structure of your Union, for the simple sake of their own aggrandizement and the accomplishment of visionary good. They would bazard the existence of all the liberties you enjoy, for the miserable triumph of their own mad scoemes, and ask you to accept of their crazy leadership in preference to the long-tried guidance of those immortal patriots who made you what you are. Scorn them! Shun them! Support the Constitution and the Union, and be faithful to the conditions they impose.

From the same 'Literary' sheet. THE PRESS AND THE MILITARY.

The patriotic manner in which the Press and

self-respect forbids that we should so far outrage the very instincts of nature as to voluntarily place ourselves on a social equality with those upon whose front God has inscribed a distinction.

But other men, with more of the animal than we aspire to, profess different sentiments. We have amongst us, whose apparent delight it is to bring to trial the leading spirits of the spirits of t enormous expense to the city, will inevitably be foiled and punished. We hope that speedy measures will be taken by the proper authorities to bring to trial the leading spirits of the late dishonorable tumalts. They richly merit the severest

BATCHELDER AN IRISHMAN.

We believe that Batchelder, who was killed at oston by the rioters, was an Irishman by birth, mitigated harangues, blood would not have been spilled, nor the disgrace of murder by an infuriated mob stained the escutcheon of the Common-cowardly instigator of murder, considered above most pestiferous and despicable is the Parker-Phillips assembly of fanatics and fools, with their double-distilled moonshine of universal brotherhood, while they excite a mob to murder; and their maudlin transcendentalism which staggers through The recent outrages committed in this city, in onsequence of the arrest and trial of the fugitive lave, Anthony Burns, have induced us to depart from our general rule in relation to matters of a the whole, it is well that our countrymen should continue to scorn the sentimental incendiarism of these men, and hold themselves always ready to take up arms in defence of the Constitution and the true liberty of the country. By so doing, they may succeed in proving, at last, that it is not Irishmen who break ballot-boxes at New Orleans, or attack Boston Court-houses with ineffectual batteringrams, but the sons of Englishmen and the descend rains, but the sons of Englishmen and the descendants of Tories, assisted by paid rewdies who manage to seduce a few real Americans into their ranks for a moment, though the latter soon become ashamed of the companionship. It is fortunate, however, that this association of knaves and dupes can never become formidable. The law vindicates itself, even in Botson, and the country repudiates the sentiments of the Parkerite clique. Again we congratulate our countrymen, particularly the Irish military company which was ordered out on the occasion, on being 'hissed loudly' by the sneaking ruffians who assailed the Court House, and

CITIZENS.

Animated by but one idea, they stubbornly refuse the appeals of reason, and arrogate to themselves ed on Adopted Citizens, it is astonishing to behold the superals. They openly advised a resistance to the United States authorities—they incited a higher degree of humanity, purity, wisdom and the alacrity with which papers heretofore professing to be hold the papers heretofore professing to be particularly friendly to us, join in the hue and directly occasioned the murder of Batchelder. En-Boston Daily Times, of this morning, in which it is stated that John C. Clure, one of the alleged abo tition rioters, is an Irishman. Now, it is known to the Citizens of Boston in general, and to the Re-porter of the Times in particular, that John C. Clure is a Scotchman. Since the passage of that questionable enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law, it has been openly and violently resisted, and vio-lated in this gity and elsewhere, by the descondant lated in this city and elsewhere, by the descendants of the Puritans only-but in no instance have Irish Adopted Citizens co-operated with them. The Citizens of Boston, of Irish birth, have taken a solemn oath to sustain the Constitution and Laws

> Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS SWENEY, It is wondrous that the impious and treasonable harangues of such men should have been tolerated Late publisher and proprietor of the American Celt. Boston, May 29th.

ARE THEY AFRAID? COURT HOUSE, BOSTON, June 1st, 1854. be found, in a republican land, to listen tamely to men who openly curse the Union and its founders, and, with blasphemous ravings, invoke its dissolution. Yet it is so, and it is these men, the fruit of whose abominable counsels have lately begun state one fact:—Two men of the Artillery were, and are now, sick, and were to have been sent to Fort Independence for medical treatment—but, on being informed of this, both made special applicamuch for the Commonwealth.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

AN ARTILLERIST.

The Courier states that at the Cadets' supper on Wednesday evening, Governor Washburn repudiated with indignant earnestness the insinuation that sympathized with the murderous and treason able sentiments uttered in Fancoil Hall on Friday evening. The report, he said, was an absolute and unqualified falsehood. He complimented the mili-tary for the part which they had taken during the week past, in maintaining the public peace, and he hanked them sincerely. Col. John C. Park was also present, and made

a speech. He told the men if they were called out to maintain the public peace, and to assist in the enforcement of the national laws, to do their duty. Although a past member, he volunteered his ser vices for the emergency, should it come.—Boston Mercantile Journal

TRIUMPH OF LAW.

their banks, post-office, places of business, compels them to shut up their stores, turns them back at the point of the bayonet if they attempt to pass to their affairs, for a whole day suspends all business; in or ler that it may publicly defy Northern sentiment in its most sacred home.

This event has taken us all by surprise. Great as is the audacity, or let me call it courage, of the South, we did not suppose there was a Southerner bold enough to come to Boston at this time, in the midst of the universal indigencing against the Ne. midst of the universal indignation against the Ne-braska villany, to look for a Slave—or, that if he came, he could by possibility succeed. The day before the arrest of Burns, I was riding in the cars with one of the conservative gentlemen of Boston, who had sustained the Compromises in 1850, and I said to him—'Do you think they could carry back a Slave from Boston now!' 'Not they,' said he, 'my acquaintances are all opposed to the Abolitionists, but I don't know one who would consent to it.' So when I heard in Western New York that head wan had been awarded in Baston as a furt. a black man had been arrested in Boston as a fugitive, instantly I said, 'I am glad of it!' I said it tive, instantly I said, 'I am glad of it!' I said it in my simplicity. When I arrived in Boston on Tuesday, and saw the soldiery, and the city in the hands of the Slave Power, I felt a weight of sor-row which death cannot cause. I had just return-ed from visiting the new-made grave of my father. I had just come from among his children bereaved by his death of the best of sympts of one who had by his death of the best of parents, of one who loved them with a wonderful affection, one whose smile was a perpetual blessing, whose face was like smile was a perpetual blessing, whose face was have that of an angel. But the sorrow for his loss was not bitter, it was tempered with joy. They shed tears, but no bitter tears. They wore no mourning for him, for they could not mourn for one whose life was good, whose days were many and happy, and whose death was the beginning of a higher life But now I feel like putting on mourning. Now I would say, 'Hung be the heavens in black'—now I feel heaviness in the air, as though it were full of sin. On Friday afternoon, as I rode through the beautiful environs of Boston, most beautiful now, full of sin. On Friday and the search of the beautiful now, the beautiful environs of Boston, most beautiful now, the beautiful environs of Boston, most beautiful now. I felt as though our prosperity and happiness were poisoned by this baseness—as though our own good fortune had made us selfish, and mean, and cowfortune had made us selfish and mean, and cowfortune had made us selfish and mean with the companies of ardly. It is not bereavement which is the greatest evil. How true are those words—'the sting of death is sin.' My wife said to me, 't cannot wear mourning for father; for it seems to me that a Christian ought only to wear mourning for his friends when they have committed some great sin.' Now would be the time for this community to put on

I do not wish to speak harshly of the Commissioner. No doubt he has a sufficient weight on his own mind and heart to-day. Miserable as is the condition of poor Burns, I do not know but that it we not rather be of those who, without reward, s to be preferred to that of Edward Greeley Loring. defended the persecuted one-who sympathiz He had an opportunity of setting the man free on his wees and wrongs-who have labored to break grounds which every Boston lawyer would have every yoke and let the oppressed go free—and who admitted to be sufficient. He has sent him back shall hear Christ say at last—Inasmuch as ye have to Slavery upon grounds on which half his legal friends will not sustain him. I believe him honest, but biased against the cause of human liberty, by his habits of mind, and his immediate associations. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. by his habits of mind, and his immediate associa-tions. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, he wrote articles, defending its constitutionality and necessity, in the newspapers of this city. I have not those articles at hand, but I recollect that they seemed to me at the time to contain arguments, the fallacy of which, on any other subject, he would have easily seen. He argued, for instance, that the person claimed as a Fugitive could lay no claim to the constitutional guarantees of liberty, because Slaves were not parties to the Constitution. He thus assumed the very thing to be proved, that the person claimed as a Fugitive, was a Fugitive, and a Slave. And he has now decided the case of Burns according to the 10th Sec-

nourning—to wear black crape on the arm; be-ause Honor is dead, because Humanity is dead, eccause Massachusetts has been placed, and by her

wn acts, beneath the feet of Virginia.

the three questions of Slavery, Escape, and Identity. These three points the claimant attempted to prove, thus selecting the 6th Section as the one under which he chose to proceed. But Mr. Loring decides that these two points of Slavery and Escape are beyond his jurisdiction-thus narrowing im are beyond his jurisdiction—thus narrowing immensely the chances of the defendant. According to this ruling, you or I may be seized to-morrow, and the two points, that we were Slaves, and that we escaped, would be considered as established by a piece of paper brought from the South by the person claiming us. Consequently, if the Commissioner had evidence that I was really the James Freeman Clarke described in the Virginian Record, be been pright legally, to do anything but send he has no right, legally, to do anything but send me back. He would not do it; but by his own in-terpretation of law, he ought to do it. He would not do it, because I am white, and because he thinks he knows that I never was a Slave. But there is nothing in the law about white or black and Northern free-born men are turned into Slaves very easily in this country. Witness the case of Northrop, born in Connecticut, kidnapped in Washington, and for years a Slave on the Red River. Witness that poor fellow, who, born free in Pennsylvania, was turned into a slave in Maryland, and lately escaped from Charleston to Delaware Bay on he outside of a steamer, under the guards, fron which he was picked off, half dead, to be sent back

which he was picked off, half dead, to be sent back to Slavery by a Delaware Commissioner.

'Nephew,' said Algernon Sidney, in prison, on the night before his execution, 'I value not my own life a chip, but what concerns me is, that the Law which takes away my life may hang every one of you, whonever it is thought convenient.' Commissioner Loring's interpretation of this Law may send you or me, your wife or daughter or mine, into Virginia as a Slave, whenever it is thought convenient. It will not be necessary for the Georgia Legislature to offer \$5.000 again for the head gia Legislature to offer \$5,000 again for the head of Garrison. All that is necessary is, that a cer-tificate shall be made out describing him, or Wen-

SELECTIONS.

THE RENDITION OF ANTHONY BURNS.

Extracts from a brave and eloquent 'Discourse on Christian Politics, delivered in Williams Hall, Boston, on Whitsunday, June 4, 1854, by James Freeman Clarke, Minister of the Church of the Disciples '—

I have invited you here this morning to meditate on the events of the week; the phenomenon which has occurred in the streets of Boston. The Slave Power, which has triumphed in Congress over the rights of the North, which has violated secret compacts, and broken contracts after having taken its own share of the consideration, has come North to Boston, has taken possession of our Court House, of our City Government, our whole Police force, our whole Military force, and suspended and interrupted the business of our citizens until its demands could be satisfied. Not contented, as before, with carrying its victim away under the cloud of night, it this time must have a more open triumph, and turns our citizens out of their own streets, their banks, post-office, places of business, compels them to shut up their stores, turns them back at the point of the bayonet if they attempt to pass to

Finally, there is the work of individual consecration to the cause of Freedom. What better time than this to make that consecration! Here on this Whitsunday, the first after the rendition of Burns, let us each and all consecrate ourselves to la-bor and pray and speak and suffer for the cause of Universal Freedom. If we have done a little, let us do more. If we have spoken softly, let us speak more loudly. Let us enlist in this warfare for life.

For myself, I here renew, before you, my dedica devote to it the rest of my life, be it longer or shorter. As a Christian, and as a minister of the gospel, I devote myself to it. I am ready to give to it time, thought, heart, hand, means. I am ready to act with all in this cause, who will act with me, from the most timid conservative to the most ultraradical. Henceforth I shall recken it was made and the reduced to the most ultraradical. radical. Henceforth I shall reckon it no small part of my professional work to speak, to act, and to pray for the American Slave. I have done something of this hitherto. I did not learn my something of this hitherto. I did not learn my opposition to Slavery here, or yesterday—but years ago, and in the midst of Slavery itself. I have friends among the Slaveholders whom I love and prize, and always shall do so. I can see reasons why they should continue to be Slaveholders and defenders of Slavery. I can excuse them. But I cannot excuse any Northern man, born on free soil, nursed on the bosom of a free mother, who can in any way encourage or support a system. soil, nursed on the bosom of a free mother, who can in any way encourage or support a system, which degrades man into a thing, which corrupts society, separates families, and gives irresponsible power over men and women to the meanest wretch who has a little money. For Northern defenders of such a system, I have nothing but an irresistible loathing, pity, and sorrow.

But let us end in Hope. We are to-day cast down, but not destroyed. Fraud and force, allied with fear and cupidity, may conquer much, but they cannot conquer God Almighty. Let us work in his cause. It will make your life sweet, it will make your dying pillow soft as down. When that

aided in sending back one of God's poor into unre-quited toil, to die on a plantation, far from family perhaps, a Slave! Will that console us! Will it be pleasant to think that all the respectability and wealth of the community have said, 'Ye did well,' if the voice in the conscience whispered, 'You are the accomplice of man-stealers'! Which had we rather be, in that dying hour—a Commissioner, sending back the Slave—a Mayor, calling out troops to repress public sympathy with the victim—a Marshal, carning base bread by doing the Slave—balders, behavior, an Editor, defonding the carne

Anthony Burns has been delivered up to the kid-napper. The expectations of the best jurists of Massachusetts, predicated on the principles of legal evidence and common law, have been disappointed; the hopes of the people of Massachusetts, spring-ing from their traditions, their faith in justice and in humanity, have been blasted. Commissioner Loring has adjudged that Burns shall go back to bondage. For \$5 he has sold his brother to Suttle. He has outraged the eternal principles of law; he has insulted the majesty of Massachusetts; he has trampled upon the dignity of manhood, and defied the eternal decrees of God. Let Commissioner cided the case of Burns according to the 10th Section of the Statute, rather than the 6th. According to the latter, he would have had jurisdiction over the three questions of Slavery, Escape, and Identity. These three points the claimant attempted to prove, thus selecting the 6th Section as the one under which he chose to proceed. But Mr. Loring think of this day's work: let him dream of the three points the claimant attempted to prove, thus selecting the 6th Section as the one under which he chose to proceed. But Mr. Loring think of this day's work: let him dream of the bits among his children, by his own firety. These three points the claimant attempted to prove, thus selecting the 6th Section as the one under the control of the rist; let him lean upon it as he struggles with the angel of death, on the shores of the eternal world let it occupy his soul and sense, henceforth and forever. We ask no other revenge upon Commissioner Loring. Poor Burns! Poor American, and son of an American!! We could not save you son of an American!! We could not save you from a doom worse than death. We, your countrymen; we, the descendants of fugitives, and the grandsons of heroes, could not protect you, fugitive and hero. We, like you, are subjects of Virginia, and while you must go back, we must submit to see you go back. Oh, for a resurrection of the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill! Henceforth we will not dare to whisper their names. Let us be silent until we can redeem the honor, so grievously shorn from our brows, which our fathers left Let us be patient until we have broken the voke which makes Massachusetts an appendage of Virginia .- Worcester Spy.

> MAYOR SWITH. We presume no man ever descend ed from the height of popularity so suddenly as Mayor Smith, of Boston. Elected by a union of dl parties, and by an overwhelming vote, in two days he descended below zero in the estimation of his fellow citizens. His servility to the Slave Power will never be forgotten or forgiven by the people of Boston. - Worcester Spy.

The Mayor of the city has, in my opinion, dis-graced us, and shown himself eminently unfit for his position. Orders were actually given the Mil-itary (called out by himself) to aim at the citizens, close to the scene of the old Boston Massacre! If they had ared, the results no man can tell, but they would have been deplorable.—Rev. J. F. Clarke.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

PHILLIPS, PARKER, QUINCY.

We can well conceive how the men of Massachu-etts, who have so much to glory in, so much to setts, who have so much to glory in, so much to foster their State pride, must have been humbled in the dust at the spectacle of last Friday. Bunker Hill monument should have been shrouded in black; and as the temple at Jerusalem when the Roman conquerors broke into it, there must have been heard in Faneuil Hall the voices of the mighty dead, saying, 'Let us depart.' The Commonwealth, which an eminent English traveller has pronounced 'the model State,' has received a wound, never to close until every foot of that sacred soil has been rescued from the pollution of the accursed Fugitive Slave Law.

Humiliating, however, as the events of last wook.

Humiliating, however, as the events of last week are to the pride of Massachusetts, foully as they blot her honor, it still remains a proud satisfaction that ancient, liberty-loving Boston was, on that shameful occasion, lineally represented by inheritors of some of her most honorable names: Wenney Personnelly. DELL PHILLIPS, concentrating and exemplifying in himself the best culture of New England, the son of the first Mayor of Boston, for years preceding his Mayorality, President of the State Senate, when that office had a dignity in the eyes of the people, such as attaches to no office now, not even the Presidency of the United States. In Wendell Phillips, the spirit of the old Bay State preserves its identity. He is a living warrant that it still lives, and must triumph as of old: Edmend Quincy, a son of the second Mayor of Boston, whose administration was an era in the history of that city, and who still lives with a Roman reputation for honor and fearless integrity, a grandson of one of the Re-bels of the Revolution, sustaining the same relation bels of the Revolution, sustaining the same relation to the cause of Liberty now, that his grandfather did before him: and Theodore Parker, the New England Preacher, whose grand-father fought at Lexington. Who has a better right than these men to the position they occupy! They were born to it. They are bound to stand where they are. We bless God for these living pledges of the final victory of Justice and Humanity. That victory may be delayed. In the meanwhile, what grander results can we look for from the struggle than such men as these. look for from the struggle than such men as these, whom it has formed, and is still forming! New England has yet something to be proud of, and to be inspired by, besides the Past.

THE LESSONS OF THE PAST WEEK.

What a spectacle was that of Friday in Boston! State street under martial law, the Court House held at the point of the bayonet, loaded cannon pointed to command its approaches, citizens denied access to the public streets, business suspended, the judicial tribunals interrupted, an outraged community aroused to a pitch of indignation never before ex-perienced, 2000 men under arms, and all for what?

perienced, 2000 men under arms, and all for what?—to send back one poor, trembling fugitive to the blessings of slavery!

The supremacy of the law has been maintained, and who ever doubted that it would be in law-abiding New England! But what has the South gained by it! We can tell in part. It has exhibited Slavery in a new agreet and one that has wound-Slavery in a new aspect, and one that has wounded deeply the Northern heart. The spectacle has irritated, disgusted and embittered thousands and tens of thousands of Northern minds beyond all previous example. It has opened the eyes of mul-titudes to look upon Slavery as they never looked upon it before. It has excited a wide spread detestation of the Fugitive Law, as an outrage up-on humanity, upon justice, upon the principles of liberty as handed down to us by our fathers, and created an abhorrence of the system which demands ach a law, more general than has ever before existed. It has convinced the understandings of thousands that their own comfort, their own prosperity, their own safety, demand a united, a firm, a manly resistance to the further encroachments of the Slave Power, and a speedy release from the obligations of a statute whose execution compels such sacrifices and such offensive exhibitions.

It is well that Boston saw that painful and amiliating sight; well that the merchants witnessed the soul-harrowing procession from the ves-tibule of their own Exchange; well that the blood of her peaceful citizens was made to curdle in their of her peaceful citizens was made to curdle in their veins by the unwonted display of bayonets, and saveins by the unwonted aisplay of algorits, and sa-bres, and all the implements of war in battle ar-ray; well that our judges recoiled at the clang of arms and the challenge of sentinels within the precincts of their temple of Justice; well that the people, to the u most limits of the Commonwealth, and throughout all the Free States, should have their indignation stirred to its very depths, as it never was before, by this practical and glaring demonstration, on their own soil, of the inhumanity and tyranny of Slavery. The forcing of this bitter pill down their reluctant threats, so closely upon the consummation of the Nebrach the consummation of the Nebraska iniquity, was the drop too much in the poisoned chalice, and it will have its effect.—Salem Register.

THE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.

Suppose Southern people weigh the consequences f this transaction. Is this offensive interposition State, a of this transaction. Is this offensive inter of the Federal Power, within a sovereign safe precedent? Is this constant resort to a Stand-ing Army, to enforce an odious Federal enactment, favorable to the stability of Republican institutions! When the people of the Free States, forgetting all their divisions, shall have united, and assumed the possession of the Federal Government, and an Ani-Slavery Administration shall have command of

It-Stavery Administration shall have command of the army and navy, how will they like the prece-dents furnished by Pro-Slavery Administrations? Mr. Suttle has got his fugitive back, but at what cost? How many Northern People have been con-ciliated? How much opinion has been manufac-tured in favor of the Fugitive act? How much of the opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and the Slave Power which dictated it, has been disarmed? Their old allies in Boston hung their heads for shame. Not a voice was heard in apology for an act, whose enforcement is felt as a disgrace and humiliation.
All over the free States, the indignation aroused
by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has
been blown into a flame by this last demonstra-

We ask, in all earnestness, is it decent, is it safe, is it Democratic, to keep on the Statute Book, an act so revolting to the States in which it is inan act so revolute to operate, that it is impossible to tended specially to operate, that it is impossible to tenforce it, unless at the point of the bayonet, with the whole military power of the Federal Govern-ment, amidst tumult and bloodshed! It needs no ment, amidst tumult and bloodshed! It needs no prophetic eye to foresee that, if this thing is to be continued, the Federal Government will become a stench in the nostrils of the people, and the States be driven to fall back on their extreme rights.—
Nothing now postpones this catastrophe, but the consciousness, on the part of the people of the free States, that they have the power, by an appeal to the ballot-box, to secure the control of the Federal Government, so that until them. overnment, so that, until they have tried this, hey are responsible for the unjust and oppressive exactions upon them, and have no excuse for resorting to revolutionary remedies.—National Era.

The following article is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, one of the Editors of the New York Independent. It has the ring of the metal of 1776.

In our country, it is getting to be impossible to In our country, its grand and a country to the fugilities slave law, except by regiments of armed, mercenary soldiers. We thank God for that. Men cannot well be kidnapped in open day, there is some except at the point of the bayonet; there is so hone in that. And it is instructive and somewhat satisfactory to see what a complication of crime must be run through, of various kinds, in order to must be run through, of various kinds, in order to get successfully at the commission of this crime of man-stealing. Men must run the gauntlet of vari-ous black, abominable villanies, before the devil himself seems willing to trust them with this last infernal wickedness. The latest mode of man-stealing connived at and sustained by United States authority, involves lying, treachery, and slander to begin with, and deadly assault and perhaps murder to finish Our fashionable man-stealers der to hinsh. Our fashionable man-stealers date not go openly, and charge a man with being a slave, but they must get out a warrant charging him with being a thief, a burglar, a forger, a counterfeiter, or capital criminal in some shape; and having thus decoyed the law with its ordinary officers, to get him into prison, they then and there abandon the charge by which they succeeded in entrapping him, and claim him as a slave. By means of laws made for the punishment of robbers, murderers, and men-stealors, they succeed in stealing men; and if themselves arraigned for false imprisonment, or assault of character and person, they can easily get bail from base, pandering cotton-peddlers, who start to do their bidding more obsequiously, with

start to do their bidding more obsequiously, with alacrity and conquered prejudices, than any coffle of poor black victims, ever started to their toil beneath the lash of the slave-driver.

The fact that in the greatest of our New-England cities, immediately after the fraudulent passage of the Nebraska bill—a passage accomplished only by the meanest subterfuge and trickery, by an act of diskness which would send any rejudate individual the meanest subterfuge and trickery, by an act of dishonesty which would send any private individual State's prison—a man can be arrested and captured on a false accusation of crime, and by this means entrapped into the power of a slave-hunter, and entrapped into the power of a slave-hunter, and then, without any reparation for this outrage, that the standing army of the United States can be marched, hound-like, to maintain the slave-hunter in his hunt, and that the military force of the very State and city where this outrage occurs can be or-dered out to the support of that standing army, while a mandate of the Chief Justice of the State Court is despised, and neither men nor soldiers can be found to carry that into execution; this fact, these facts disclose a state of things, a palsy in regard to freedom, and a subserviency in regard to slavery, that men can easier in silent anguish contemplate, than in proper language desc iron of despotism enters into our souls. That such a thing could be, here in this free country, is worse than dim celipse over half the nations. This bright sun that shines upon us, this pleasant air that breathes around us while we write, seem to sympathize in the tragedy that is thus taking place in the heart of free New England. It is a debase-ment and an injury unutterable, that such a thing could be. 'Agonies, and love, and man's unconquer able mind, the great allies of freedom, where are they now! Must we be free or die! Is that the of poetry alone? Or is it freedom to be set forge fetters for others, and to have nents of hired soldiers over us, compelling us to do 'with alacrity' the infamous work of riveting those fetters on the trembling victims of bondage?

If we had but one word, and that one word were lightning, we would plunge it into the bosom of those who are doing this wrong. The word of God justifies us in the most solemn imprecations o Divine wrath upon them. It is in regard to pre-cisely such wickedness, that the word of God calls down the speedy vengeance of the Almighty, and adds, 'The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance; he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked; so that a man shall say, Verily, there is a reward for the right-ous; verily, he is a God that judgeth in the earth.' We defy the utaity of criticism to apply this trem dous adjuration to any other crime than just this of oppressive, iniquitous, and violent betrayal and sacrifice of the freedom and the rights of others. And yet these men prate about the importance o ence even to unjust law, as if the whole salvation of our country stood upon the execution of unrighteous law, and not upon righteousness and justice; and as if continued obedience to unjust law would not take away the spirit of noble humanity, and the life-blood out of the freedom of a country, quicker than any thing else. 'What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, thou that, when thou sawest a thief, consented with him, thou that givest thy mouth to evil, and thy tongue frameth ceit, thou that frameth mischief by a law, and

ity and liberty. When a nation is under such despotism, and submits, then it dies. It is dreadful to think that the reign of such evil can even be begun among us, and endure for a moment. worth's grand sonnet comes to memory There is a bondage which is worse to bear

Than his who breathes, by roof, and floor, and Pent in, a tyrant's solitary thrall : Tie his who walks about in the open air One of a nation who must henceforth wear Their fetters in their souls; for who could be, Who, even the best, in such condition, free From self-reproach, reproach which he must share With human nature? Never be it ours To see the sun, how brightly it will shine, And know that noble feelings, manly powers, Instead of gathering strength, must droop and pine

And earth, with all her pleasant fruits and flowers, man's decline. Now, if this is to be the law, this the type of our social state; if the one grand interest of

try is the establishment and security of slavery; and if a standing army is to be maintained, and foreign dragoons are to be quartered in our city, for the purpose of enforcing the Fugitive Slave law, while purpose of enforcing the rugitive characteristics at the same time all the most solemn compacts for freedom are deliberately broken; if our Union, and the strength of government thence derived, are to be divorced from the interest of freedom, and turned to the support and extension of slavery, as if, to use the admirable illustration of President Way land, an insurance company established for protec-tion of fires should be turned into a corporation for setting fires and keeping up the conflagration; any thing were better than this; this is anarchy of the worst kind, anarchy consolidated into despotism. A prolonged and most terrific revolutionary flict were better than this; indeed, revolution measures would be demanded, and would become the duty and necessity of the people in such a state of things. The yeomanry of a country ought to pour into a city thus beleaguered and overawed by ercenary soldiers, and, as in the case of Bunker Hill and Lexington, bring the anarchy of oppression and despotism to an end, or change it into a sion and despotism to an end, or change it into a legality of conflict for freedom. If the people are betrayed in the very refuge of their rights, and defrauded of their own expressed judgment and will, betrayed and denied their voice and power in the Hall of their Representatives, if the turn into a treasonable despotism against them, then there is no other resort but to their own reserved and revolutionary rights and powers. In the words of Patrick Henry, an appeal to arms, and to the God of hosts, is all that is left them.

But for this purpose, should things come to such a pass, MEN are needed, and not mere soldiers. Organization is needed, leaders are needed, wisdom, firmness, piety, are needed, the principle that spring from a from a supreme regard to God, and unshaken reliance on him in a righteous cause. These were the men, the leaders, and the principles of wisdom, in the revolutionary conflict for our freedom. Then, in most cases, our elergymen were not found preaching submission to unjust human law, nor proclaiming the throne of iniquity as in fellowship with God, because thrones are ordained of God among the powers that be.
We trust in God, that the spirit of '76 has not entirely died out, but that in the coming struggle, he
will prepare and set forward both men and leaders. that can neither be bought nor dismayed. He will surely do this, if it be his good pleasure to use our country for the freedom of the world: for a living nation cannot advance much farther towards the conquest of the world for Christ, with the carcast confidence towards the streets of slavery chained to its embrace, and diffusing a moral pestilence through its system. Now, if soldiers are needed to enforce and keep guard over this

unnatural and hideons amalgamation of slavery and freedom, men are needed to strike it off. Not all the laws of all the nations could make it just, or binding, or lawful in the sight of God, or give it a claim to men's reverence or protection. But men are needed, with a conscience toward God, deter-

How the Scenes of Last Week in Boston and lend the moral weight of your pear to the Subjects of Monarchies. A correspondent informs us that during the exciting times and homanity in the city. Come dand homanity in the city. pondent informs us that during the exciting times connected with the removal of the negro Burns, he met an English gentleman of great intelligence, who was watching the movements then going on. He said:— In England, the law forbids any military force to remain even in any town, where there is an election going on for members of Parliament. If they happen to be there, they are required to march elsewhere until the election shall be over, in order that no undue influence should arise from the presence of force. But here von have your very Court House, your Hall of Justice filled with soldiery, at the exclusive command of one of the parties, whose sentries guard all the avenues of access with bayonts, and admit only such as please the party that brought them there.'

was very familiar with the principles of adminis-tration of his own government, and was now study-ing the working of ours. He was carefully watching the movements of Boston in the removal of the slave. He went among all the throngs of the peo-ple, in several streets, and had been stopped seve-

ral times by the guard.
'Oh,' said he, 'this whole scene reminds me of Prussia. The presence of the soldiery, the martial law proclaimed by the Mayor, the sentries stationaw proclaimed by the Mayor, the sentries stationed at the streets, the military officers riding up and down scattering the crowds before them, people driven about from place to place, by the soldiers and police, the insolent, overbearing and rude treatment of some of the citizens by some of the arms and ammunition to shoot armed men, and others clothed with power, the preventing men going to their usual places of be hanks, offices, &c., this is what we were used to in Berlin, Breslaw, and Potsdam, and other cities, of Prussia, especially after the King had subdued the people in 1849, dissolved the constitution, which formed, and violated all his pledges of This reminds me more of home, of our King and his system of government, than any thing I have seen or expected to see in America.'-Boston Atlas.

SUPREMACY OF LAW. In consequence of the large of vagubond Irishmen ! number of complaints that have reached us in re gard to the action of the Mayor, in putting the streets of Boston under martial law, and preventing persons from using the streets and avenues for the lawful purposes to which they are dedicated, we have consulted the statutes in relation to the subject. It will be seen by those who examine the laws, that the Mayor exceeded his authority, and had the military executed their orders to fire upon those who came within the space guarded by military force, they would have committed murder in the eye tary force, they would have committed murder in the eye of the law. The members of the Board of Aldermen wish to be relieved from the imputation now resting upon them, that any share of the odium of the tyrannous proceedings of yesterday rests with them.

They were not consulted.

Massachusetts law, no mayor alone can or the troops called out to enforce the laws, to der the troops called out to enforce the laws, to the castern half known as Hayti, ruled by blacks, fire upon the people. That great power is only given to the Governor, the Judge of any Court of Record, or the high sheriff. Of civil magistrates, other than the three classes above named, orders mer. Indeed, it has ignored the existence of Hayerse any unlawful collection of people. The law places Mayors and justices of the peace upon holding Dominica, (at war, or at odds, all the the same footing in respect to this matter, and they must be on the spot, so that the military, in for the annexation of another Slave State, with a e language of the statute, can 'there receive' or- million of people.

PUBITAN LAW. Order passed at a session of the however, to renew hostilities again. neral Court of Massachusetts, Nov. 4, 1646 :

The Generall Courte conceaving themselves and by the first op'rtunity to heare witnes ag'nt ye hainous and erying sinn of man stealing as ale pr'scribe such timely redresse for w't is past and h a lawe for ye future as may sufficiently deterr all others belonging to vs to have to doe in such vile & most odious courses justly abhorred of all good & just men doe order yt ye negro Interpr'tr' condemnest the innocent blood?'

What is the framing and enactment of unjust
law but the highest, most sweeping, and most
dreadful form of crime? There can be nothing so
injurious, nothing more effensive to God, nothing so
disastrous to a nation, nothing so fearful to morality and liberty. When a nation in under such description of safety of the same of the sent to his native country of Guynny, & a letter
w'th others unlawfully taken, be by the first
op'rtunity at ye chardge of ye country for pr'sent
sent to his native country of Guynny, & a letter
w'th him, of ye Indignacon of ye courte thereabouts,
& Justice theoreof, ye pr'secuting of this ord'r is
disastrous to a nation, nothing so fearful to morality and liberty. When a nation is under such description.

By both houses. Re both houses

ness ag'nt man stealing,' and ' Negro to be sent The class aristocracy have triumphed once, and are

THE BOSTON PRESS OF MONDAY. The Courier is blessed with the meanest editors and the meanest correspondents, of any paper in the city. One of the latter, 'Civis,' writes that 'There have many proud days for Boston, but none, I sincerely ieve, to make us prouder of our old Commonwealth than this one.' And he goes on to talk about the laws of the land being calmly and deliberately sustained against 'traitors, maniaes and cowards. oitiable fanatic, the lawless demagogues, the ardly instigators to midnight assassination, &c.,
&c. The poor flunkey winds up with some affected

The other feature to which we referred above

Balance for Slavery,

was sent out into the world with an ineffaceable mark upon his brow; let his children not be deprived of their just right to the same distinction, but let them henceforth and forever feel the weight of public contempt and seorn. As for Suttle, the of public contempt and scorn. As for Suttle, the slave stealer, we are inclined to believe that he is Wright's, but there is in it more music—mo a lineal descendant of Satan himself, for it is re-corded that the serpent was the most subtle of all

A Real Patriot. While the crowd were anxously awaiting the appearance of the mournful
half an audience like that which filled the Melodeon, but such a voice Lucy Stone has not.
When there successions. which was about to convey burns to the hateful torment of a life of slavery, a venerable man, in a Quaker's garb, made his appearance at the corner of State and Washington streets, with a full of pathos and beauty, that would banish every the corner of state and edged his way along in the the corner of State and Washington streets, with a carpet bag in hand, and edged his way along in the direction of the wharves. One or two persons recognized him, and proposed three cheers, which were given with a will. That man was Thomas Garrett, of Delaware, whom the Fugitive Slave Law has stripped of all his property. His farm was sold about two years since, in order to raise the money to satisfy an execution, levied for a fine of \$5000 under the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Garrett finds himself a poor man in his old age, but he has that which is better than riches, viz: a conscience that the batter than riches, viz: a conscience of the crying out of the very stones, amid so many dumb ministers and gagged pulpits. oid of offence towards God and man, and the hap

REMINISCENCES.

While the trial of poor Burns was pending in Boston the following were among the placards that were posted throughout the city :-

claim to men's reverence or protection. But men are needed, with a conscience toward God, determined to render unto God the things that are God's, and not mere soldiers, who are ready to render God's honors and prerogatives to Casar.

How the Scenes of Last Week in Boston appear to the Subjects of Monarchies. A correspondent to the more weight of your presence, and the aid of your presence.

orought them there.'
On Friday he met a Prussian gentleman, who avery familiar with the principles of administration of his own government, and was now studying the working of ours. He was carefully watch-[Here follow the names of some of the Marshal's as

sistants.] These are the characters with whom the officers of the U. S. Marines are called upon to act. Let the people mark them! They are in the Court House. They are petted by Hunker Democrats.— They are supplied with money and rum by the United States, by order of Marshal Freeman.

Such scoundrels, freemen of Massachusetts, armployed to trample upon our laws and insult you

Will you submit quietly to such insults?

AMERICANS, TO THE RESCUE! AMERICANS! Sors of the Revolution! A body seventy-five Irishmen, known as the 'Columbian tillery,' have volunteered their services to shoot down the citizens of Boston! and are now under arms to defend Virginia in kidnapping a citizen o assachusetts! Americans! these Irishmen hav called us 'Cowards, and sons of cowards!' submit to have our citizens shot down by a se

PARTHER AGGRESSIONS.

Scarcely had the Nebraska infamy been consur nated, before we find the traitor Douglas introdu ing into the senate of the United States, the fol-

Resolved. That the Committee on Foreign relation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of the Republic of Dominica and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same.'

Those who remember the history of our diplomatic onnections with this Republic will see at once that he resolution is full of fatal results. Upon this the Morning Leader, of Cleveland, says:

St. Domingo is divided between two gove the eastern half known as Havti, ruled by blacks. om two are required before arms can be used to ti, black and free. Yet now Senator Douglas pr poses to acknowledge the independence of the Slave-holding Dominica, (at war, or at odds, all the

ders from the civil magistrates.

In this view of the case, the gallant conduct of Major John C. Boyd, in countermanding the order to fire, given by Capt. Evans of the Boston Artilery, saved us from the evils incident to such usurpations as mentioned above. Massachusetts but it was so foolish, or so absurd, that it was While Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of State, he has thrown around her citizens the most ample le-gal protection against the inconsiderate action of ase dressed in a little brief authority .- Transcript. was chosen President of the later, made an effort to subdue them-but failed, declaring his purpose,

Then the American Consul, Green, and another secret agent, Walsh, undertook to 'arrange,' under the auspices of Mr. Fillmore. Two objects were kept in view by them—first, the independence of Slaveholding Dominica, and second, the preventing Hayti from attacking it. Walsh was sent to Port au Prince, to bully Soloque, now Emperor, but was so badly baffled and beaten, that our government was literally disgraced by its diplomatic ac-tion in regard to it. Still, in consequence of these movements and the intervention of the United

Under such circumstances, what will the North lo? One aggression of Slavery is followed so Extract from the third volume of Massachusetts as not time to acquiesce. It must yield unconhas not time to acquiesce. It must yield uncon-ditionally to each successive act of the Slave Power, ditionally to each successive act of the Slave Power, or manly resist it from the beginning to the end. now rejoicing over our calamity; but

Wise men ne'er sit and wail their los But cheerly seek how to redress their harm.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION. The Boston correspondent of the Dover Morning Star in giving an account of Anniversary Week-says of this Convention-

We did not hear the leaders of this organization He is especially grateful to the military, who saved our sisters, wives and nothers from outrage, and rebuked the infamous seditionist and the poor scarce an exception, we were in hearty sympathy -though we could not, without abatement, endorse

Indignation against those who passed the Nebras-ka bill. Another writer, 'A Hater of Mob-liberty,' sends five dollars for the purchase of Burns, and says that he 'would have given fifty yesterday, rather than not have him delivered up.' This exhibits his position very accourately He gives—For Slavery, \$50.00

For Freedom, 5.00 abated. In this case, long before the fair speaker consented to take her seat, the restive multitude especially those behind who could not hear distinctly, gave hints and suggestions in the contin-

the beasts of the field—the name and breed having probably been corrupted by transmission. We have not yet learned whether the 'Col.' and his attendant imp, Brent, are descendants from some of the first families in Virginia or not—at any rate, they are worthy of the distinction.—Dedham Gazette. ed woman for public speaking. he would have gi

When these suggestions were but half indulged.

ng out of the very stones, amid so inisters and gagged pulpits.

It is said by those who have carefully inve Who would not tigated the subject, that the betrayal of our Savious ng his own carpet by Judas Iscariot was conducted throughout in cept by Peter, who cut an officer's ear off.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JUNE 16, 1854.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

There will be a Mass Celebration of the Fourth of July, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in the beautiful Grove at Framingham the particulars of which will be given in another numthe particulars of which will be given in the particular of which which additional strongest burniliation and sorrow, with appropriate emblems, and marks of emotion. designs of the Slave Power-in accordance with the this cruel hour, that I am permitted to be the channel timely suggestions contained in the following Circular Boston, June 12, 1854.

submit to your notice the following vote of the their protest heard throughout the nation by some action which all will feel and understand? THEODORE PARKER.

SAMUEL G. HOWI C. K. WHIPPLE, LEWIS HAYDEN,

EDMUND JACKSON, CHARLES M. ELLIS,

J. B. SMITH, FRANCIS JACKSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee At a meeting of the Boston Vigilance Committee, as-

At a meeting of the boston viginance committee, as-sembled June 8, 1854, it was Resoived, That our Executive Committee request the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to imitate the worthy example of the City of Providence, and omit the usual celebration of the fourth day of July next, and to mark by the tolling of bells, and other appropriate means, their sense of the disgrace and humiliatior of the North by the success of the Nebraska Bill, and the fresh insult offered to the Commonwealth by the kidnapping of ANTHONY BURNS in the City of ADAMS and HANCOCK!

The subject of an appropriation for the celebration of for our efforts in behalf of the fugitive Burns. Providence last week, when Mr. A. Paine offered and modes, I trust nothing will ever pass under the signet supported, in an able speech, the following resolution, of the Seven Diamonds' to any of my race, which is not which was adopted by a large majority, and concurred substantially in the cause of independence and liberty in by the Board of Aldermen :-

Resolved, That on account of the passage of the Neday of July next, they will cause the bells of the sevesunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

This is the action on which was predicated the reference to the 'example of Providence' in the above Circular. We are sorry to have to add, that the City Council have since rescinded their vote, and appropriated \$2000 for a festive celebration. This is so like the North! and so unlike the South!

JUDGE CURTIS. This distinguished expounder of Unitod States Laws, in the Circuit Court of Boston, (says the Worcester Spy,) does not appear to be at all satisied with the limited number of captives taken on the night of the attempted rescue of Anthony Burns. In his charge to the Grand Jury, delivered in the Court Room, on Wednesday P. M., he laid down the law upon o large and comprehensive a scale, as will make it rather necessary for Marshal Freeman, and his band of as tokens from those whose approval is itself a reward. cut-throats and assassins, to take a drag-net and run erto, in the main, it has not been so. Years ago, in it over the State, for the purpose of capturing and condares to say that his soul is his own. Judge C. says: be borne much longer.

The design of Judge Curtis is very evident. He wish-

THE CIVIL AND THE MILITARY POWER. The Boston Daily Advertiser, of the 9th inst., contains a long and able review of the proclamation of Mayor Smith, of Bos-Chief of Police, were clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land. The article is from the pen of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, one of the done something for the good cause. ablest Whig lawyers of Boston, for some years City Solicitor, and clearly shows that the conduct of the Mayor was in violation of all law and all precedent.

COLONEL SUTTLE AT HOME. The Alexandria papers of yesterday state that Col. Suttle, the owner of the fu- last evening, attracted large numbers, the house being gitive negro Burns, arrived at home, on Wednesday. He left Boston in the revenue cutter, bound for Norfolk: but being detained by head winds, he and Mr. Brent ook the opportunity afforded by a vessel fallen in with

ill bring him to Richmond.

Col. Suttle speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the President throughout the whole affair. He also bestows unqualified praise upon B. F. Hallett, Esq., the United States District Attorney; Mr. Freeman, the United States Marshal; the citizen soldiery of Boston, and the police and assistants of the Marshal. These all county. A Committee, consisting of eighteen persons, did their duty in the firmest and most faithful manner. -Richmond Enquirer, 9th inst.

Disunionist. Et tu, Brute? A free rendering of which were unanimously adopted :means, Get out, you brute! The Worcester Spy pertinently says-

Alas, for poor Burns himself! And yet, if our Resolved, That the names of Cain, Benedict Arnold whose taking off' is an imperishable portion of history :

thou most unhappy man of men!
Oh, miserable!——where and when
Wilt thou find patience?—yet, die not; do thou Though fallen thyself,—
Live and take comfort. Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee! air, earth and That will forget thee; thou hast great allies, Thy friends are exultations, agonies, And love, and man's unconquerable mind.'

To the brief sketch of the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, in Boston, on our last page, it should have been added, that the Hutchinsons were per, I. C. Ray, and J. H. Kelley of Worcester, which present, and sang in their sweetest manner, and that

the kidnapping of Burns, - which occupies a portion of the Liberator and Commonwealth. our third page, -we are indebted to the Worcester Spy. It will be read with thrilling satisfaction.

On Saturday last, Mr. Higginson was arrested as one of the Court Square 'rioters,' and, waiving an examination, gave bonds to the amount of \$3000 for his appearance for trial. John Hancock was once a rebel. New Bedford, June 6, 1854.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESDENT OF THE N. E. CONVENTION AND THE COUNSEL OF BURNS.

LETTER FROM MR. QUINCY.

DEDHAM, June 3, 1854. by the direction of the New England Anti-Slavery Con-

tion, which was adopted at the fullest moment of the last I think myself happy, even under the depression of

through which this faint expression of gratitude reaches you, representing, as I am sure it does, the feelings of hundreds of thousands of the best minds and hearts in We submit to your notice the following vote of the Boston Vigilance Committee, and ask for it your favorable consideration. Is it right, that at so momentous a crisis as this, the opinion of the State should be gathered only from individuals or public meetings? Should not the constituted authorities of the State make I am, dear Sir,

Your grateful friend and servant, EDMUND QUINCY.

[The following is the resolution above referred to:] Resolved, That we would assure Richard H. Dana, Junior, and Charles M. Ellis, the counsel of Anthony Burns, of our warmest gratitude and our deepest admiration for the prompt and generous devotion with which they hastened to his help, and for the consumptor with second to the consumptor with the mate skill, sagacity and eloquence which they have lavished in his defence against his kidnappers; and, whatever may be the success of their labors, we know that they will find their reward in the approbation of their own consciences, the grateful application of the lovers of liberty throughout the world, and the honorable place they have won for themselves on the pages of their country's history.

> ANSWER OF MR. DANA. BOSTON, June 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR-I have just received your very kind note, nclosing the resolutions of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in compliment to Mr. Ellis and myself, the 4th of July came before the Common Council of However much we may differ on certain points and

on each side.

Be so kind as to return my grateful acknowledgments Resolved, That on account of the passage of the Ne-braska bill by Congress, and the recent proceedings under the Fugitive Slave Law, the City Council will make no appropriation for the public celebration of the Declaration of Independence, but that, on the fourth the poor fugitive, but I firmly believe that the entire to be tolled for one hour, at transaction, from its beginning to its ending, has been over-ruled for the best purposes of impression on the feelings and understandings of men. Believe me, dear Sir, ever you

RICHARD H. DANA. JR. EDMUND QUINCY, Esq.

* In allusion to Mr. Quincy's seal of arms.

ANSWER OF MR. ELLIS. Boston, June 5, 1854.

My DEAR SIR-For the generous, warm and kind expression of feeling conveyed in the resolution of the Convention, and the note you have done me the honor to send with it, accept my hearty thanks. I assure you they gave me the greatest pleasure. I shall keep them

Those who got the man did not gain the cause. Hithachusetts who disapproves of kidnapping, and who

"My instruction to you is, that language, addressed to persons who immediately afterwards commit an offence, actually intended by the speaker to incite those addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such a counselling and advising to the crime as the law contemplates, and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicted as a principal." decency with which he was to be sent off. No one who ever gave a just thought to the laws could repress his s to secure the arrest of Messrs. Russell, Parker, Philindignation at what was going on. Any man would ips, and others, who participated in the Fancuil Hall have interposed, had it been a strange dog to be shot. neeting, and as many as he can of those who were in I would not have believed that anything could do what the square on the night that the slave pen was attacked I see has been done. At first, things were inclined to go after the old sort. But people feel they have borne too much.

ton, issued on the morning of the day in which the rendition of Burns was accomplished, in which the Mayor stated that Major General Edmands, and the Chief of Palice were clicked with Chief of

> I am, with great respect, Your friend. C. M. ELLIS.

THE VERDICT RENDERED. The call for a meeting in the Third Christian Church, filled at an early hour to its utmost capacity by all

classes of our citizens, who seemed to be impressed with opportunity afforded by a vessel fallen in with y Hook, to put into New York, which city they reached on Tuesday. The cutter continued her course to Norfolk with the negro Anthony on board, in charge of the United States Marshal and his assistants, who will bring him to Richmond.

The meeting was organized by the election of Solomon Peneton as President, Augustus W. Munroe and Wm. H. Woods, Vice Presidents, and John Freedom, Sections (Call Science and Call Science and C

Mr. Peneton, on taking the chair, addressed the county. A Committee, consisting of eighteen persons, handed in their names to canvass the city.

T Notwithstanding the complacency and exultation On motion, a Committee, consisting of Ezra R. John of this successful slave-hunter, the latest intelligence from him is, that he came to the North a warm friend of the Union, but has returned to Virginia a determined meeting, who subsequently reported the following, which

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New Bedford, in public meeting assembled, return our unfeigned and 'Anthony Burns has arrived at Alexandria. The city authorities propose to give a public dinner to Asa O. Butman, Pat Riley, and the other member of Mar-fortunate brother Anthony Burns, who fell a prey to the shal Freeman's body guard, who kept watch over the captive while on board the cutter. It is right that these Bloodhounds should have some bones to gnaw, after the millions will chant their deeds of mercy in highest notes of presize.

oice could reach his ear, we would rehearse for his en- and Edward Greeley Loring, form a beautiful trio, the couragement Wordsworth's beautiful sonnet to Touis- last one being the Boston kidnapper and slaveholders' saint, the hero of St. Domingo, 'the deep damnation of pimp, consequently the most detestable; and we will use all lawful means to effect his removal from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk county, which he so shamefully disgraces. Resolved, That the mournful peals which went forth

from the Allen Street Church, on the reception of the news which consigned a fellow-creature to a condition worse than instant death, are emblems of Christian sympathy, and emphatically express the sentiment that Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made

with the Slave Power is the dissolution of the present existing American Union. Spirited addresses were made by E. Johnson, G. Wai-

Francis Jackson, Esq. made a generous donation of ed by enthusiastic plaudits, which gave conclusive evi-FIFTY DOLLARS. The Convention was highly successful. dence that the people love that freedom which is the God-given right of all human beings.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON. For the valiant and effective Sermon delivered by this noble man, in regard to ed by the officers, and published in the papers of this city, At 11 o'clock, the meeting adjourned,

AUGUSTUS W. MONROE, Vice Presidents. JOHN FREEDOM, Sec'ru

A COMMISSION RESIGNED

Here is one of those examples of fidelity to conscient and to the cause of liberty, which are altogether to anomalous in the world. For practical good sense, in tegrity of life, and devotion to the right, Mr. Willy has long been highly regarded by those who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Emphatically a working-man, earning his daily brend by the sucat of his brow, he has proved himself 'one of nature's nobla men '-that noblest work of God, 'an honest -

Marshfield, June 4th, 1854. To His Exceliency, EMORY WASHBURN, GOVERNO, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Sin,-I have just returned from witnessing the lates successful slave-hunt in the city of Boston. It was with mingled feelings of shame, indignation and sorres I saw the progress and end of that most base and dastardly act, by which the agents of twenty million of people in this 'land of the free and home of the brave,' run down a man, as much entitled to liberty a you and I, and send him into the hell of American the

I send you herewith a commission of a Justice of the Peace, which I received from one of your predecesson n office (Gov. Boutwell). I cannot longer retain it and thus swear to support a government which has shown itself at once so mean, cowardly and devilinh as this has. By holding it, I might be called upon to that which every pulsation of my heart, every reflection of my understanding, and every dictate of my judgment forbid. I do not wish, nor will I consent to have, an voluntary union with a nation of kidnappers and slave drivers, which, with the cant of universal liberty a its lips, is engaged in ceaseless efforts to extend and perpetuate the vilest system of oppression that ever an In returning my commission, and renouncing all al.

legiance, henceforth, to this slaveholding Union, I fol called upon to say to you that there is fearful gulk somewhere in this State for the deed of Friday las How far you are accountable for the deadly bliss which has been aimed at the liberties of Massa, I cannot tell. Your own conscience, and that public opinion to which you owe your position as its Chia Magistrate, can, perhaps, determine better than ! But it does seem that if the Executive of the Common wealth had done its duty, there might, at least, home been a jury trial to ascertain whether God made An thony Burns a man, and endowed him with right whose possession and exercise are essential to the deed opment and perfection of his immortal nature, whether he made him a chattel, with no other use life than to minister to the caprice and avarice of Cal. Suttle, of Virginia. Even this poor privilege was do nied him, by those who have, again and again, year after year, for more than three quarters of a century proclaimed to the world, as a self-evident truth, thu all men are created equal, and endowed by their Cres tor with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men.' O, what a mockery is all this pretension of ours!

But, however you may be able to exculpate yourself from any participation in this great sip, there can be no doubt that the city of Boston, which once had hole hands laid in baptism upon its baby brow '-that Boston which still holds within its bosom old Faneuil Hall, and which covets, even now, the soil and history of that

"Where erst th' embattled farmers stood,

that Boston which is written all over with glorious re miniscences of the struggle for independence against the colossal power of Great Britain, -even that Boston has become the home and pliant tool of Southern kid nappers and slave-drivers-a huge blood-hound, whom siness is to hunt men, and send them to die, like Thomas Simms, under the remorseless lash of slaver In this capacity, she is preparing for herself, in the language of old Tristam Burgess, 'an immortality infamy greater than that of him who burned the ten ple of Ephesus.' He merely destroyed a temple of wo and stone, she seeks to destroy the 'temple of the Hal Ghost.' She strives to trample the life out of imports

This deed has been committed, this infamy fastene upon the Boston of revolutionary fame, mainly for the sake of that 'poison to men's souls,' gold! Is then any thing so mean or so infernal that men will not do it for gold? It needs base men to do such a work a that of carrying Anthony Burns into slavery. There is never any lack of that material. As has been said by prey.' Boston has shown that she has an abundant supply of them.

But the deed is finished! The battle of slavery has been won. Mayor Smith can congratulate his myrmidons that 'order reigns in Warsaw.' How many more such victories slavery can afford to win, the future will

It seems now there is no law in Massachusetts but that of slavery. No man is secure in the possession of freedom any longer than he can defend it by his own right arm, or prove, to the satisfaction of some ten dollar slave-catching Commissioner, that he was never held as a slave by some Potter in Georgia, or Suttle in Virginia. In such a state of things, we are thrown back upon those reserved rights which man ever has, of defending his life and liberty-rights which governments did not confer, and can never take away. In this all ter prostration of all real law-in this base subset ency of the Pilguim State to the despotic power of slavery, those who love liberty should enter into such combinations and cement such a union as will give to all effectual security against being seized by nat blood-hounds, hurried before some Commissioner Curis or Loring, and sent into returnless bondage.

Breaking the voluntary relation I have had with this nation, which is chiefly employed in the propagation and extension of human slavery, I am ready to units with all who believe that 'man is more than institttions,' and that no form of government is of any value which does not protect the liberties of its people.

This has practically pronounced the Declaration of Independence a lie, and branded the Washingtons, Hancocks, Adamses and Jeffersons of the Revolution M traitors to legitimate rule, who should have met with a felon's death. Ought not every honest man to remound and denounce such a nation as this? Its destruction is as sure as the coming years. The retribution will be proportionate to the enormity of its crimes, and th nagnitude of the light against which it has sinned. I believe a man who will aid in carrying a human being into slavery can never be expected to find any thing 10 mean, or unjust, or diabolical, that he will not do it, provided he have the sanction of some counterfeit law for it, and can make it conduce to his own personal worldly interest. I look upon all such, together with their masters, the real slave owners, as enemies of the human race, and to be treated accordingly.

You may think it strange that an unknown individual should write you such a letter as this. But this is not a time to stand upon ceremony. When deeds are wrought in our midst, which 'well might shame extremest hell,' and that, too, by the open aid, secret connivance, or criminal indifference of men appointed to rule over us, and who have sworn to establish justice, secure domestic tranquillity, and defend the liberties of the people, I feel impelled to avail myself of the opportunity afforded, in the return of my commission, to elpress, as far as I have language adequate to do it, some of the thoughts and feelings which this great outrage has matured within me. They may not be worth any thing to you; but it is some relief to write them. In doing so, I feel the consolation of having discharged a duty to myself and the race.

I remain, yours for that government which does not buy and sell men and women, nor hunt them for others to do it.

N. H. WHITING.

JUNE MASSACH

By T. W. Higo JER. XV., 12.— ad the sleel? You have imag but one subject ald listen, to-di word of that! he bereaved me ou call in one a f comfort, if com

be, to every con funeral service for me to say ? Yet, even in the as at funerals, m what was the die we safe from the ost, and how ha Is it all gone, (n Freedom in Mas joy, (as I do,) t ut a struggle, to lay her in the have been surfe thankful that th Freedom. God the powers of t secrated to ers, also, for we not forget to he miss our proper neans of usefu Render unto unto God the th bodies are both dience to Him.

them by the we ray brute force soldiers and sto part to do in re n, I own, ye I don't like Ing it ; but phy men at hand, t House, the slav the life of that frightened con force may not force, in a goo on the door of _they may I saint from his Court Square) Boston to far the Revolution

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Jen. xv., 12. - Shall the iron break the Northern iron You have imagined my subject beforehand, for there is but one subject on which I could preach, or you could listen, to-day. Yet, how hard it is to say one ord of that! You do not ask, at a funeral, that

TER FREE CHURCH.

the bereaved mourners themselves should speak, but the bereaved a little farther removed, to utter words of comfort, if comfort there be. But to-day is, or should of comfort, it congregation in Massachusetts, a day of be, to every

or me to say: Yet, even in this gloom, the faculty of wonder is left: as at funerals, men ask in a low tone, around the coffin. as at tune was the disease that smote this fair form, and are what was the infection? So we now ask, what is ost, and how have we lost it, and what have we left? Is it all gone, (men say,) that old New England heroism and enthusiasm? Is there any disinterested love of Freedom in Massachusetts? And then they think with joy, (as I do,) that, at least, Freedom did not die without a struggle, and that it took thousands of armed men

to lay her in the grave at last. to lay her in the grave at tast.

I am thankful for all this. Words are nothing—we have been surfeited with words for twenty years. I am thankful that this time there was action also ready for Freedom. God gave men bodies, to live and work in ; the powers of these hodies are the first things to be consecrated to the Right. He gave us higher powers, also, for weapons; but, in using those, we must not forget to hold the lower ones also ready; else we miss our proper manly life on earth, and lay down our means of usefulness before we have outgrown them. Render unto Cesar the things which are Cosar's, and unto God the things which are God's.' Our souls and bodies are both God's, and resistance to tyrants is obe-

If you meet men whose souls are contaminated, and have time enough to work on them, you can deal with them by the weapons of the soul alone; but if men array brute force against Freedom-pistols, clubs, drilled soldiers and stone walls-then the body also has its part to do in resistance. You must hold yourself above men, I own, yet not too far above to reach them.

I don't like even to think of taking life, only of giv ing it ; but physical force that is forcible enough, acts without bloodshed. They say that with twenty more men at hand, that Friday night, at the Boston Court House, the slave might have been rescued without even the life of that one man-who was perhaps killed by his frightened companions, then and there. So you see, fore may not mean bloodshed; and calm, irresistible force, in a good cause, becomes sublime. The strokes on the door of that Court House, that night for instance -they may perchance have disturbed some dreamy saint from his meditations (if dreamy saints abound in Court Square)-but I think they went echoing from Boston to far New Orleans, like the first drum-teat of the Revolution-and each reverberating throb was a blow upon the door of every slave-prison of this guilty

That first faint throb of Liberty was a proud thing for after. Men say the act of one Friday helped to prepare for the next; I am glad if it did. If the attack on the Court House had no greater effect than to send that slave away under the guard of two thousand men, instead of two hundred men, it was worth a dozen lives. If we are all slaves indeed-if there is no law in Massachasetts, except the telegraphic order from Washington -if our own military are to be made slave-catchersfour Governor is a mere piece of state ceremony, permitted only to rise at a military dinner, and thank his own soldiers for their readiness to shoot down his own constituents, without even the delay of a riot act-if Mas achusetts is merely a conquered province and under martial law then I wish to know it, and I am grateful for every additional gun and sabre, that forces the truth ceper into our hearts. Lower, Massachusetts! lower, kneel lower still ! Serve, Irish Marines ! the kidnappers, your masters :- down in the dust, citizen soldiery ! before the Irish Marines: and for you, O Governor, a lower humility yet, and your homage must be paid, at second hand, before the stained and soiled citizen sol-

I remember the great trades-procession in Boston a

the South-the South which uses tools also, and imports them all, hoes, spades, axes, politicians, and ministers. So the last new implements, for her use, were to be exhibited now. There were twenty-one specimens of Boston military companies. There were two hundred more confidential bullies, for whom the city was ransacked; men so vile, that it was said the police had no duties left, for all the dangerous persons were employed as policemen themselves,-when a Police Judge having aspected, recognized criminal after criminal, who had been sentenced by himself to the House of Correction : these came next. Truly as there is joy in Heaven over ne sinner who repenteth, so there was joy in Boston that day, over one sinner who had not repented, -over every man in whom the powers of hell were strong ugh, aided by public brandy, to fit him for that terrible service. Those were the tools marshalled forth for exhibition. But why were these only shown? Why were the finer, the more precious implements kept invisble that day, the real engines of that slaveholder's Why not make the picture perfect, O Chief Marshal, between the slave and the guardian cannon, the crowning glory of that sad procession, the slaveholder in his carriage, and chain, on the one side, the Mayof Boston, and, on the other side, the Governor of the Commonwealth, with the motto, 'The Representative Men of Massachusetts,-These tools she gives,

Virginia, to thee! I mean no personality. The men who occupy these offices are men who (I have always thought) did them honor. I suppose that neither would own a slave, nor (personally) catch one. No doubt they favorably repesent the average of Massachusetts men. But I introduce them for precisely this regson, to show the tragedy of our American institutions, that they take average fassachusetts men, put them into public office, and then, demanding more of them than their education gives them manliness to meet, use them, crush them, and drop them into the dishonor with which these hitherto honored men are suddenly overwhelmed to-day.

If such be the influence of our national organization what good do our efforts do ? Our labor to reform the North, with the whole force of nationalized slavery to resist, is like the effort of Sir John Franklin, on his first yage, to get northward by travelling on the ice .velled toward the pole for six weeks, no doubt of that; but at the end of the time, he was 200 miles farther from it than when he started. The ice had floated outhward-and our ice floats southward also. And so it will be, while this Union concentrates power in the hands of slaveholders, and gives the North only commercial prosperity, the more thoroughly to enervate and

Here, for instance, is the Nebraska Emigration Society ; it is, indeed, a noble enterprise, and I am proud that it owes its origin to a Worcester man-but where is the good of emigrating to Nebraska, if Nebraska is to be only a transplanted Massachusetts, and the original Asseachusetts has been tried and found wanting? Will the stream rise higher than its source? Settle your Nebraska ten years, and you will have your New England harvest of corn and grain, more luxuriant in that virgin soil ;-ah! but will not the other Massachusetts crop come also, of political demagogues and wire-pullors, and a sectarian religion, which will ensure the pas-

the right church before he goes? And give the emi- lorn hope.' And for aught we know, a cause may arise, grants twenty years more of prosperity, and then ask this week, in Massachusetts, which may not end like them, if you dare, to break law, and disturb order, and risk life, merely to save their State from the shame that

Let us speak the truth. Under the influence of has just blighted Massachusetts!

men should think to find a security in our material virtue must relax much of her vigor.' I see, now, that decline of every powerful commercial State: Rome, must take the consequences.

Our ships are sure to be met with everywhere-everywhere is a people, a state, everywhere is life. We crush

martial law, (as it might;) let the President be made dictator, with absolute power; let him send his willing neath the stars and stripes? I know of four places,

places. Thirty years ago, it cost only \$25 to restore a fugitive slave from Boston, and now it costs \$190,000; and the compromise of 1850,

fluential,—all the 'spirit of the age,' and the 'moral may yet rise as one man, when freedom needs defenders. a single term of Presidential patronage. Give the offices of the nation to be controlled by the slave power, and I of the nation to be controlled by the slave power, and I tell you that there is not one in ten, even of professional Anti-Slavery men, who can stand the fire in that furnace of sin; and there is not a plot so wicked but it will have, like all its predecessors, a sufficient majority when the time comes.

World. May we gain more iron in our souls, and have it in the right place;—have soft hearts and hard wills, not as now, soft wills and heard hearts. Then will the iron break the Northern iron and the steel no longer; and 'God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' will the time comes.

Do you doubt this? Name, if you can, a victory of be at last a hope fulfilled. freedom, or a defeat of the slave power, within twenty years, except on the right of petition, and even that was only a recovery of lost ground. Do you say, the politifor the repeal of its own Fugitive Slave Law, I remem- end to slavery in the South.

pealed by the votes of politicians at Washington. It about slavery, while neither has taken a right position can only be repealed by ourselves, upon the soil of Mas- in regard to it, are now trying to persuade their readers sachusetts. For one, I am glad to be deceived no longer. to petition for a jury trial in future slave cases. In I am glad of the discovery (no hasty thing, but gradually dawning upon me for ten years)—that I live under a despotism. I have lost the dream that ours is a land of peace and order. I have losked thoroughly through our 'Fourth of July,' and seen its hollowness; and I addies you be position, your City Government to revoke advise you to petition your City Government to revoke their approbation for its celebration (or give the same to the Nebraska Emigration Society) and only toll the weekly, Friday, June 2d,)

great sacrifices for Freedom, but there is more need of And again: those who will. I have lost faith forever in numbers; the greatest hypocrite to heaven, if he will join I have faith only in the constancy and courage of a 'for-free States to pay heed to the signs of the times, and to a freeman, without the least inquiry into the antecedent in the sage of the greatest hypocrite to heaven, if he will join I have faith only in the constancy and courage of a 'for-free States to pay heed to the signs of the times, and to a freeman, without the least inquiry into the antecedent in the constance of the signs of the times, and to a freeman, without the least inquiry into the antecedent inquiry into the antecede

slavery, we are rapidly relapsing into that state of bar-In view of these facts, what stands between us and a barism, in which every man must rely on his own right In view of these facts, what stands between us and a military despotism? 'Sure guarantees,' you say. So hand for his protection. Let any man yield to his inhas every nation thought until its fall came. 'The outward form of Roman institutions stood uninjured till long after Caligula made his horse consul.' What is your safeguard? Nothing but a parchment constitution, under such circumstances; and I can only make life which has been riddled through and through, whenever worth living for, by becoming a revolutionist. The sayit pleased the Slave Power;—which has not been able to preserve to you the oldest privileges of freedom, Habeas Corpus and Trial by Jury! Stranger, still, that prosperity, and our career of foreign conquest, and our sequest, and our sequestion of gold mines, and forget that these have be on the wrong side. I see that the case stands for me been precisely the symptoms which have prophesied the precisely as it stands for Kossuth and Mazzini, and I

Carthage, Tyre, Venice, Spain, Holland, and all the rest.

In the third century, after the birth of Jesus, Tertullian painted that brilliant picture of the Roman power, which describes us, as if it were written for us.

Certainly, says he, 'the world becomes more and the century to prove it.

Do you say, that oligarchy of slaveholders, and I point to the history of a half century to prove it.

Do you say, that oligarchy will be propitiated by submission? I deny it. It is the also of the civil in all more our tributary, none of its secret recesses have remore our tributary, none of its secret recesses have remained inaccessible, all are known, frequented, and all
have become the scene or the object of traffic. Who
now dreads an unknown island? who trembles at a reef?
Our ships are sure to be met with everywhere—everywith thrice the white population, but which always submits to everything. I tell you there is not a free State the world beneath our weight—onerosi sumus mundo.,
And Rome perished, almost when the words were utin the Union which would dare treat a South Carolinian How simple the acts of our tragedy may be! Let another fugitive slave case occur, and more blood be spilt, (as may happen another time;)—let Massachusetts be declared insurrectionary, and placed under martial law, (as it might;) let the Precident be read. the Union would have been divided years ago. The martial law, (as it might;) let the President be made part) on first principles; then it will be seen that you martial law, (as it might;) let the President be made dictator, with absolute power; let him send his willing Attorney General to buy up officers of militia, (which would be easy.) and frighten officers of state, (which would be easy.) and frighten officers of state, (which would be easy.)—let him get half the press, and a quarter of the pulpits, to sustain his usurpation, under the name of 'law and order;'—let the flame spread from New England to New York, from New York to Ohio, from Ohio to Wisconsin;—and how long would it take for some future Franklin Pierce to stand where Louis Napoleon stands now? How much would the commercial leaders of the East resist, if an appeal were skilfully made to their pockets?—or the political demangogues of the West, if an appeal were made to their ambition? It seems inconceivable! Certainly—so did the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, the day before it happened!

'Do not despair of the Republic,' says some one, remembering the hopeful old Roman metto. But they had to despair of that one, in the end, and why not of this one, also? Why, when we are going on, step by step, as older Republics have done, should we expect to stop just as we reach the brink of Niagara? The love of liberty grows stronger every year, some think, in some places. Thirty years ago, it cost only \$25 to restore a fugitive slave from Boston, and now it costs \$100,000;

-but still the slave is restored. I know there are would to God that no other were ever needful. Make laws I do not discourage more peaceable instrumentalities; thousands of hearts which stand pledged to liberty now, if you can, though you have State processes already, if and these may save the State, in spite of her officials you had officers to enforce them; and, indeed, what can you had officers to enforce them; and her military, but can they save the nation? They may give us disunion instead of despotism, but can they give us disunion instead of despotism, but can they give us anything better? Can they even give us anything so good? We talk of the Anti-Slavery sentiment thing so good? We talk of the Anti-Slavery sentiment. as being stronger; but in spite of your free soil votes,

But the disease lies deeper than these remedies can your Uncle Tom's Cabin, and your New York Tribunes, here is the simple fact. The South beats us more and der, merely, while the men themselves grow selfish and here is the simple fact. The South heats us more and more easily every time. So chess-players, when they have once or twice overcome a weak antagonist, think it safe, next time, to give up to him a half dozen pieces by way of odds:—and after all, gain the victory. Combard of the same of the sa their intellects are sharpened, but their bodies, and even by way of odds;—and after all, gain the victory. Compare this Nebraska game with the previous ones. The slave power could afford to give us the Whig party on our side, this time—could give up to us the commercial influence of Boston and New York, so strong an ally be our side, this time—could give up to us the commercial influence of Boston and New York, so strong an ally before—it has not had the name and presence of DanielWebster to help it now, nor the voices of clergymen, nor the terror of disunion, nor the weariness after a long Antiterror of disunion, nor the weariness after a long Anti-Slavery excitement;—it has dispensed with all these;
—nay, the whole contest was on our own soil, to defend may, the whole contest was on our own soil, to defend the poor little land-mark we had retreated to, long before;—and for all this, the slave power has conquered us, just as easily as it conquered us on Texas, Mexico, and a fast horse, and an oyster supper. Let us have the brave, simple instincts of Circassian mountain-No wonder that this excitement is turning Whigs and

AGITATION, NOT TRANQUILLITY.

It was a wise command which Gideon, the son of Jocians are false, but the people mark the men who ash, gave to the host of Israel, before leading them to betray them! True, they mark them, but as merchants do battle with the Midianites, 'Whosoever is fearful mark goods, with the cost price, that they may raise and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mount the price a little, when they want to sell the same article Gilead.' An army becomes weaker by the addition of again. You must go back to the original Missouri those, how numerous seever, who are afraid to do its Compromise, if you wish to prove that even Massachu- customary work; and, in like manner, the leaders of a setts punishes traitors to Freedom, by any severer pen- peaceful enterprise are cumbered, rather than aided, alty than a seat in her Supreme Bench. For myself, I by partnership with those whose aims or methods are do not believe in these Anti-Slavery spasms of our peo- materially different from their own. The Anti-Slavery ple, for the same reason that Coleridge did not believe people have kept themselves tolerably free from such in ghosts, because I have seen too many of them myself, mixtures up to this time; but now that the Fugitive I remember when our Massachusetts delegation in Con- Slave Law and its results have called out from individgress signed a sort of threat, that the State would with- uals, and bodies of men, and newspapers, heretofore draw from the Union, if Texas came in, but it never more or less broadly distinguished from the old Abolihappened. I remember the State Convention at Fancuil tionists, a specially vigorous and salient expression of Hall in 1845, where the lion and the lamb lay down to- dislike to some of the concomitants of slavery, it begether, and Geo. T. Curtis and John G. Whittier were comes us to give diligent heed that we are not seduced Secretaries; and the Convention solemnly pronounced into wasting our strength upon half-way measures, the annexation of Texas to be 'the overthrow of the and using the pruning-knife rather than the axe as our Constitution, the bond of the existing Union.' I re- weapon. Nay, more. We must not spare clearly to sember how one speaker boasted that if Texas was voted point out the inefficiency of such measures when used in by joint resolution, it might be voted out by the same. by others. The men, however well-meaning, who are But somehow, we have never mustered that amount of striving to put an end to agitation in the North, cannot resolution; and when I hear of State street petitioning possibly he efficient allies of those who seek to put an

The Boston Commonwealth and the New York Tri-For myself, I do not expect to live to see that law re- bune, both of which have spoken brave and noble words

to the Nebraska Emigration Society) and only toll the bells in all the churches, and hang the streets in black from end to end. O shall we hold such ceremonies when only some statesman is gone, and omit them over dead Freedom, whom all true statesmen only live to serve!

At any rate, my word of counsel to you is to learn this lesson thoroughly—a revolution is beguin! not a Reform, but a Revolution. If you take part in politics henceforward, let it be only to bring near the crisis which will either save or sunder this nation—or perhaps save in sundering. I am not very hopeful, even as regards you; I know the mass of men will not make great sacrifices for Freedom, but there is more need of

'opposition' and 'tumult' which now attend the exe- freedom cannot be alienated except by crime ; and that cution of the Fugitive Law, and appeals for quiet and any attempt of one man to hold, or to use, another a tranquillity, are more appropriate to the friends of slaver, than to its foes. Certainly, those who wish the nation to be 'first pure, then peaceable,' those who op-pose the existence, and not merely the extension, of slavery, must welcome that agitation which shows some LORING MOODY will speak on the relations remaining sensibility to our sin and shame, and a return from lethargy and paralysis towards healthy consciousness. When the next case of kidnapping comes, there should be not a less, but a greater crowd around the slave-pen; a louder cry of indignation against the Northern agents of Southern tyranny, a wider suspension of ordinary business; a real rescue, with ample numbers, wise preliminary concert, and efficient leader- To THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM: ship, instead of an abortive attempt; an expression of public indignation so decisive, as to send the kidnap- and hireling minions, when the crisis seems to be rappers forth, not only from Boston and Massachusetts, but idly approaching which is to give up our country, from every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, at bound hand and foot, to the dominion of slavery, their quickest speed; a prompt and rigid account required from every man, and especially from every man becomes the imperative duty of every lover of right to in office, who has aided the attempt to kidnap; and an do something to avert the threatened blow. The old assurance from the city authorities to the persons as- battle-grounds of freedom are again and again to be assurance from the city authorities to the persons as-sailed, of thorough protection to their persons, proper-ty and honest occupation, so long as they shall choose to reside in Boston. An excitement of public feeling in-ders 'calling their muster-rolls on Bunker Hill.' volving, at least, all these things, is essential to the ex- The repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the late the object of those who call for tranquillity?

lar location, is the great evil. I repeat it, the attempt that the work of dislodgment is arduous beyond measured in the state of the s to tranquillize, that is, to blunt such amount of vivid-ness of perception of the evils and dangers of slavery as circumstances have now forced upon the North, is field of active labor in the cause of Freedom. I shall ger and postpones the remedy.

from doing the many things which we can do, indirect- It is true, you are in the midst of your labors, the means to that end, every act of baseness and cruelty per- will speedily be accomplished. petrated by government officials, every forcible exclusion of the public from the U. S. courts of injustice, and every perversion of our city buildings or officers, of our hotels, railroad cars, carriages, vessels or telegraphwires to serve the purposes of slavery, should not only be spread promptly and clearly before the public eye, but should be fixed at once upon the individual mainly responsible, and stamped, like the mark of Cain, upon his brow, until repentance and amendment should efface it. Even Commissioner Loring will become measurably conscious of his disgrace, when friends cut his his removal from Harvard University, and the provision dealers refuse to sell him a dinner.

quillity. If, then, the partizans of slavery are so impudent in its advocacy as to use means gross enough to shock the average conscience of the North, it is not for few years since, in honor of the visitors from the North, from the free soil of Canada. Then all choice implements, which Massachusetts had invented to supply the industry of the world, were brought for exhibition, and superb was the show. This time we had visitors from the free soil of Canada. Then all choice implements, which Massachusetts had invented to supply the industry of the world, were brought for exhibition, and superb was the show. This time we had visitors from the free soil of Canada. Then all choice implements, which Massachusetts had invented to supply the industry of the world, were brought for exhibition, and and depraved. It takes all the things you count as insured was the show. This time we had visitors from the free soil of Canada. Then all choice implements, which Massachusetts had invented to supply the initial transportance; and the unfaitering moral courage of the Puritans, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a community may be ducated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a slave-owner was in that current sets the wrong way. The nation is intoxicated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a community may be ducated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a community may be ducated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a slave-owner was in that current sets the wrong way. The nation is intoxicated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a community may be ducated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a community may be ducated in brain, without their superstition; so that we may show the world that a community may be ducated in the sactor of the North, it is not for the sake of public to this very evil.) to beg them, for the sake of public to this very evil.) to beg them, for the sake of public to this very evil.) to beg them, for the sake of public to this and depraved. It takes all the things you count as influential,—all the 'spirit of the age,' and the 'moral
sentiment of Christendom,' and the best elequence and
literature of the time,—to balance the demoralization of
a single term of Presidential patronage. Give the offices violence, and the grossest exercise of arbitrary power over themselves, it is clear that this rough process of 'effectual calling' is matter for satisfaction, rather than deprecation, to the friends of freedom. The more bayonets, revolvers, and field-pieces the government use, the more contracts they break, the more obvious injustice they practise in accomplishing their work, the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be account to the sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the even of the precile will be a sooner the erack of the slave-whip be spared us. Southern kidnappers among us, and the military companies, whether
native or foreign, who volunteer to be their guard
against public indignation. Let not a single

ABINGTON.—A general meeting of all persons
in the town of Abington, interested in the great question. How the Slave Power of this land is to be most effectually resisted and overcome, will be held at the native or foreign, who volunteer to be their guard feetually resisted and overcome, will be held at the against public indignation, are the 'colporteurs,' the TOWN HALL, on SUNDAY, June 25th, commencing at

the Fugitive Slave Law, with the decision of its cases by a Commissioner instead of a jury, and the act just passed in relation to Nebraska. I would not now sign a petition for the reversal of either of these three. They are giving material aid in the execution of our work. Formerly, before the subject of slavery was discussed in Congress, petitions of that sort served the useful purpose of introducing it to the people at large, through the debates of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Now, that subject has taken possession of those bodies beyond the power of ejection, and these last enormities beyond the power of ejection, and these last enormities of the slave power are our very best means of awaken ing the people at large to the necessity of a thorough ing the people at large to the necessity of a thorough and formal divorce of liberty from slavery. Let the Northern Hunkers who have brought these evils upon 24th and 25th of June instant, commencing at 2 o clock, the nation, the Everetts, the Eliots, the Curtises, &c., P. M.

their masters' will.

Let us have a meeting whose influence for good shall be felt far and wide. Let an agitation be commenced which shall give the despots no peace till the shackles far good and the laws, are such as to make the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws, are such as the work of the jury as great laws are such a mockery of justice as that of the kidnapper. Such a us a Free Country for Free Men!'

LUCY STONE and others will address the meeting jury would be of very little practical service to the individual slaves on trial. On the other hand, the present refusal of even this approach towards the appearonce of justice will help to open men's eyes to the character of the whole slave system. While slavery remains, it is well that the Fugitive Slave Law should remain, unshorn of a single feature of its infamy, to be, as the the present crisis. Westminster Catechism says, 'an outward and visible sign of our inward and spiritual state.'

My own chief objection, however, to petitions for a My own chief objection, however, to petitions for a jury trial for slaves, rests upon another ground. No authority whatever, no sentence of court nor verdict of jury, shall make me acquiesce in the enslavement of a human being at all, still less in his reënslavement, after escaping from that tyranny. I wish to see Massachusetts, and every free State, treat the claim of ownership by one man over another as an attempt to kidnap a freezen without the least incairy into the anteredna.

AT REW LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experience in Water-Cure treatment, now announces to the public that she has lately made additions to her accommodations, and is prepared to treat successfully particularly and the propagation of the Peterbero' and Shirley railroads. Terms, more favorable than at most establishments of the kind.

take early steps to compose and tranquillize the public history of the person claimed as a slave; I wish to see mind on this question. it assumed, as a matter of course, by every legal tribu It seems to me that complaints of the 'excitement,' nal, not only that every man is born free, but that hi

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

 North to Slavery, in
 Sunday, June 18.

 Malden.
 Sunday, " 20.

 South Reading.
 Thursday, " 22.

 Reading.
 Friday, " 23.

 Lowell.
 Sunday " 25.

 Chelmsford.
 Tuesday " 27.

istence of real freedom among ourselves. What then is bold cases of kidnapping in New York and Boston, have he object of those who call for tranquillity? tended somewhat to awaken the slumbering North to a Slavery ought to be kept out of Kansas and Nebrassense of its danger. Still, much of the work of prepaka, first, because it is an atrocious system of injustice; ration for the impending contest remains to be done. and next, because it works a wide and deep deteriora- The people are by no means convinced of the utterly tion upon every party and every interest connected with it. For precisely the same reasons, it ought to be put to deal with. And the worst of the case is, this foe has out of Virginia and Kentucky, and every other State entrenched himself in their own hearts, behind the in this Union. The existence of slavery, not its particu- strong ramparts of sectarian and party prejudices; so

work well suited to the fees, but most inappropriate to appoint lectures and addresses in such places as may the friends of freedom. We need more, and still more appear to me most desirable—unless guided by your agitation, till the whole accursed thing is rooted out of request, with which I shall be happy to comply. I shall our land. When foul blotches and scaly eruptions ap- do what I can to extend the circulation of the Liberapear on the surface, they mark a disease within, to tor, the Commonwealth, and such other journals and which active treatment should be applied. If the pa-tient, under these circumstances, maintains that he is side of freedom for all. As I am not the agent of any in perfect health, these opposing witnesses should be Society or association, I shall rely wholly upon your opened to the light, and forced upon his attention. To contributions to enable me to keep in the field : and I reil them from his sight, or to drive them inward to- shall remain in it so long as I am sustained. Should wards the vital parts, is the work neither of a wise physician nor a true friend. It at once increases the danthe subject will reach me by being directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, Boston. To avoid the labor and ex-If to this it be objected that to expel slavery from pense of writing, will not the friends in places where Virginia and Kentucky, by direct action, is beyond our power; I reply, first, that we are not thereby released without further request?

ly, towards this object, preparing the way, removing weather is warm, and the evenings short. But Slavery the obstacles, enlightening the minds and arousing the never consults the thermometer nor the calendar, not onsciences of men in relation to it; and next, that apart anything else but its own infernal interest. It works. consciences of men in relation to it; and next, that apart from considerations of justice and humanity to the slaves, our own rights, and the rights of the whole North, are ceaseless, tireless energy, IT WORKS. Shall the constantly violated, and must necessarily continue to be friends of freedom be less active and energetic? Will so, while this system lasts. For our own sakes, then, you not, then, devote enough of your time to this cause and for the sake of our children, we should force upon the reluctant eyes of the pro-slavery part of our population, every evidence of the tyranny which the Slave erty.' I may not be able to accomplish much; but I Power seeks to extend over us. Every attempt to kid- can do something; and if all who love liberty and hate nap, every item of treachery and violence used as the slavery will only do their duty, the work of salvation

LORING MOODY.

Will the Commonwealth please copy ?

Scoundrels Arrested .- Two of Marshal Free

urably conscious of his disgrace, when friends cut his acquaintance in the street, his law classes petition for lurch, to the amount of \$600.

The Slaver .- The Massachusetts, on he Until the root of these evils is removed, there is no escape from the evils themselves; and this removal must be accomplished, if at all, through agitation, not tranquillity. If, then, the partizans of slavery are so impared to Nantucket, on Saturday, ran within a few miles of the slaver Morris, which could be plainly seen from her decks. It was intended, had the steamer passed the slaver within hailing distance, to have tolled the boat's bell, and displayed the national ensign

against public indignation, are the 'colporteurs,' the tract-distributors, who are preparing the way for our needed 'revival' of freedom.

In just this light, it seems to me, are to be regarded consecration of soul and body to the holy work of Lib-

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT FITCHBURG.

The inhabitants of Fitchburg and vicinity, without the nation, the Everetts, the Eliots, the Curtises, &c., and their work if they will, but until then, let their infamy be kept conspicuously before the public eye, to illustrate the greater infamy of the 'sum of all villanies,' the fillustrate the greater infamy of the 'sum of all villanies,' the the people take counsel together. At an hour like the people take counsel together. At an hour like the present, when every thing is surrendered to Despotism, and nothing successfully claimed for Freedom, the masses should diligently inquire, 'What is to be done?' It is time the servants of the people,—political demagogues,—were taught to know and obey their masters' will.

Let us have a meeting whose influence for good shall

D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, will give a lecture on Sunday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in the Seventh District School-House, in Mendon, with special reference to

WATER-CURE AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

THE NEW HYDROPATRIC FAMILY PRINCIAN .- A Medseed Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index, the whole Illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By Jose Snew, M. D. One large volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in library style. Published by FowLERS AND WELLS.

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VI. The Water-Cure Processes fully illustrated and explained; Temperature of Baths, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the Human System. VII. The Effects of Air, Exercise, and Diet, with es-

rence to the treatment of chronic di

VIII. The Drug-Practice contrasted with Hydropathic and Physiological Treatment. IX. Hydropathic Establishments; their Location, For-mation, and Right Management.

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SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

The Tyranny of Slavery.

DOES ANY PERSON DOUBT IT, OF BOSTON? IF SO, LET HIM READ

Despotism in America.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ., A new and powerfully written exposure of the workings of the SLAVERY SYSTEM, from the for-mation of the Government to the

Nebraska Villany.

This volume is a complete Magazine of Facts. We doubt if any one can peruse its pages without being fully convinced that the leading idea of our corrupt politicians is, and has been, for years,

SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM. How much longer will Northern men, with Liberty principles, allow themselves to be trampled into the dust by the tyrannical exactions and domineering in-

solence of this the most despotic power on earth? THE NORTHERN PRESS Has spoken in strong terms of this masterly work of Mr. Hildreth, as follows:

'This work presents a profound and instructive exhibition of the principles of American slavery. No other book in the language can take its place, and its republication at this crisis is highly seasonable.'—A. Y.

'This is a masterly discussion concerning the nature and legal basis of the slaveholding system in the United States.'—Zion's Herald, Boston. 'A work which will amply repay a thorough perusal.'-State Reporter, Concord, N. H.

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From the Philadelphia Daily Register. A REBUKE OF SLAVERY.

BY BICHARD COF Out upon ye, men of Boston, Children of the Pilgrim sires, That ve suffered cruel stealers To invade your peaceful fires ! Had ye not the souls of pity, Had ye not the arms of strength; But your proud and glorious city Must be scorned the country's length?

Back unto your den, ye monster, From the far-off Southern shore; And pollute the soil of Freedom With your cursed tread no more ! Back ! and when your wife and children Crowd around about your knee. Dare to look up to your Maker, And to prate of Liberty !

Fellow-freemen, were ye sleeping, When this great and moral wrong, Through your very midst was creeping, Festering in the crowded throng? Did ye dread the mailed soldiers, With their bayonets and spears? Men of Bunker Hill and Charlestown, Held ye such ignoble fears?

No! I wrong ye, men of Boston, Children of the Pilgrim band. And your noble shout of Freedom Yet shall ring throughout the land ! Ye were palsied with a terror, Running through your bearts and veins At the magnitude of error, That your country's statutes stains !

Ye were palaied, and your nerveless Arms beside you listless lay, Gazing with a speechless horror At the monster-lump of clay, Who, from out a Southern city, With a hot and putrid breath, And a heart develd of pity, Came to lead a soul to death!

Ye were palsied-can we wonder That such things exist and be, Ye whose rocks withstood the thunder, And the storming of the sea? Shaken, as the earth is shaken, By the earthquake's awful shock, Finding in your fellow-creatures Hearts as hard as Plymouth Rock !

Men of Roston, this comes greating You with soul of deepest love; By our hoped-for happy meeting At the throne of God above. Never more let Southern despot, On the soil where Warren fell. Lead a freeman back to bondage. Worse than that which darkens hell!

There's a higher law than nations, Written on the heart of man, By the One who rules their stations. Ever since the world began. Let us, then, my fellow-freemen, Rise in majesty and might, And to death resist this evil-God is ever with the right !

> From the New York Independent. THE TOCSIN.

"Two companies of Irish soldiers were stationed in the court-house to keep back the rabble.'- Boston paper. Ay! throng the Courts that once were free.

With bands of savage soldiery; Call out the Irish kern Where earth the blood of freemen quaffed, Another tale this day we learn.

Crush Massachusetts under foot, Enslave and menace, stab and shoot ! The Northern mind is bowed; No more the Pilgrim banner waves, Content we see our fathers' graves By Slavery's groaning cannon plowed.

O Massachusetts! Mother home! The rocks that dash to whitening foam Those seas the 'Mayflower' pressed; The waves dash high their glittering spray, To see thy weakness thus confessed !

And shall Virginia's brutal lords, Backed and sustained by foreign swords, The ancient soil subdue ? Shall Irish steel and Southern fraud Reverse the mandate given by God-Do as ye would men do to you !

Oh! never, while to misery's sob, Our eyes o'erflow, our pulses throb, Can come a day so cursed ! While hope remains, while arms are strong, While lives the sense of right and wrong-Those fetters be it ours to burst !

We have been patient, and our peace Mistaken was for cowardice; We try a different tense : The passive mood hath brought us chains. The active now alone remains To bring these tyrants back to sense. Up, Massachusetts! up and arm! Let every steeple toll th' Marm; Bally thy freemen soon ! Old Boston, as you hope to live,

No'er let that frightened fugitive In fetters quit your barracoon ! Whether our rights we now defend, Or if the North must yet descend From depth to lower deeps; Remember this, nor be you dumb When the great time to act has come,

WITH US THE SOUTH NO PROMISE REEPS.

SONG OF THE SOUTH. BY DR. LITCHFIELD.

I love the South ! when the sun mounts high. And the clouds are still in the soft blue sky; When the balmy breath of the fragrant flower Comes o'er the earth with its soothing power. I love the South ! when the sun melts down. In the azure wave, with a crimson crown;

When its golden glories sink to rest, Like the babe that sleeps on its mother's breast. I love the South! when the opening dawn Ushers to life the rosy morn;

When the vapory veil is rent away, And the earth stands forth in garish day. I love the South! when the moonlight gleams Through the fleecy clouds, with its silver beams; When the heavenly arch, and the stars above,

Speak to the heart of hope and love. But sunrise, sunset, noon, and night. Find in the South one bitter blight; One fell simoon, one lowering cloud,

For is not Slavery FREEDOM'S SHROUD?

RULES OF ACTION. Love all, trust a few. Do wrong to none ; be able for thine enemy Rather in power than use; and keep thy friend Under thy own life's key : be check'd for silence, But never tax'd for speech .- SHAKSPEARE

THE LIBERATOR I see him as he stands at the foot of yorder monument,

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINTON.]

SPEECH OF LUCY STONE Tuesday Evening, May 31.

More than ever do I see the beauty of a free plat-More than ever do I see the beauty of the right of every form,—of the acknowledgment of the right of every publicanism enough, there is not strength enough, in this entire country, to take that man here, and those who has just addressed us, (Miss ELIZABETH WRIGHT,) men there, and bring them up from the place where our who has been an honest, earnest worker in the world's great field of reform, comes here to ask a question in the platform that God meant they should stand on, in great field of reform, comes nere to an advers, when the platform that too meant they constitute the simple dignity of human beings.

I heard our friend Max, recently, while speaking of they listen to the arguments of this coass of anti-coasts.

I heard our friend Max, recently, while speaking of workers— Where shall we go, if we have a dissolution Syracuse, say that there is but one Protestant pulpit When she asked that question, I saw, in the faces of the men and women before me, that it was a question they had asked themselves bethat it was a question they had asked themselves be-fore—"Where shall we go, if we have no union with friend of the Fugitive Slave Law. In Syracuse, men

Now, I would ask, first, have we any right to have a union with any body in the wrong which he does? Have we any right to enter into a union with the wrong-Samuel J. May has been there. (Great applause.) doer, by which his arm shall be made stronger to grind The religious teachers elsewhere—why, they have laid down his brother, and by which his heel shall be made their religion on the altar of Mammon. I have watch-heavier upon his neck, and his power augmented a ed, with an interest deeper than I can tell, to see if thousand fold? And the answer comes back from every man's conscience, and from every man's intellect, We have no right to be in a union with the wrong-doer, to and I watched in vain. The religious teaching has not what will be the consequences of obedience? If a voice sounding in my ear says, 'Deliver him that is spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor,' rising up early in the morning to do it, shall I ask where I shall go, or what I shall suffer? United States law may say, You the large and imprisonment; you shall be perwhat I shall suffer? United States law may say, 10u shall suffer bonds and imprisonment; you shall be persecuted, and you shall suffer loss;—I can suffer loss, but I cannot do the wrong; I cannot refuse to do the right. (Loud cheers.) Need I ask where I am to go, or what is to become of me, if, by remaining in the Union, world. I give the weight of my influence, however small it may be, in support of those whose business it is to traffic in human beings? All voices answer, No? (Applause.) But our friend concluded her expenses. plause.) But our friend concluded her own remarks by telling us to bury, deeper than it can find a resur-She gave us a grand disunion speech at the end. (Appliance)

such question, but simply to 'cease to do evil, learn to do Now, I do not know that we are bound to settle any is not to be done! I do not know what grave may be Missouri Compromise impossible? And if men could mine; I 'confer not with flesh and blood' in this matter ; I am bound not to do the wrong, and take the consequences. He who has never seen the autumn come, and for the first time sees the foliage wither, and the wind scatter the dried leaves upon the ground, may mourn for the summer's glory that has gone, not knowing that there is still the bud, set by the hand that down through the State, and in its cities I saw signs, never wearies, and watched over by the eye that never . Negroes bought and sold here; and a large hand, slumbers; and that God's sunlight and his rain-drops with its pointing finger, would direct to the door where will swell that bud to bursting, and the tree be again negroes were bought and sold. My heart sank at the robed in greenness and verdure, which answers better sights my eyes witnessed, on every side. One day a crisis in being, when the institutions of man wither, man sees not what lies in the future, and need not voice all tremulous, if I were Lucy Stone, the lecturer: stop to ask; but if there be any wrong thing, let him and if I were her, if I could not possibly get her out of not do that; and if the heavens fall, let him not do the State of Missouri. Said she, 'I am a slave here;' him not do it.

But it seems to me, that when we stand in an hour But it seems to me, that when we stand in an hour like the present, it must be clear that we have no Union.

Why did not on fined Mr. Mar. (S. J. College) Why, did not our friend Mr. Max (S. J.) tell us to-abolition cause. She told me that there in Missouri she day, that a man could not get into your own court- had been born and brought up a slave. She was a house, though he had a permit from the Marshal, because the Slave Power ruled there, and divided the interests of the North and the South? Can Mrs. Douglass be allowed, in Virginia, to teach the simple elements
She was a girl herself—a child mother; and she could
of knowledge to the slave there? Can there be, is
look over that child to her daughter, and that daughthere, any Union in this land? Can we be Christians ter's daughter further on, and know, that by the Misany where? No where? Can we have free speech any souri Compromise, she and they all were slaves. Yet where? Not at all! Can we go up and down the men want to keep that compromise—a compromise that length and breadth of the country, men and women, was made that they might be held in eternal bondage. with our simple manhood and womanhood, and do what Here let her stand, with her mother behind her, and the convictions of our own reason and conscience tell her child in prospect, and hear men say what a crime it is to repeal the Missouri Compromise,—would she know, God and good angels approve? No! for there is no Union between us. The North has no union with the South. The lessons New England is learning today will help us to understand, ere long, that there is them? no union between us; but a war, which is destined to wage hotter, and to grow more intense, until, in the of this Union, as when I stood there and heard that end, Liberty shall be triumphant. I do not know what poor girl's imploring words—' Can you not help me bloody tragedies are between us and that hour ; I only out of the State? '-and I had my hands, and they know, that in the end, there must come Liberty, and were willing; and I had my heart, and it beat all in there must come Peace. (Cheers.) All may seem sympathy; and I had my head, but it was not wise dark and troublous at this hour ; but yet, in the words of Lydia Maria Child, I know

'A hand is on the harp of time, That will bring music from every string."

'Round Him, in calmest music Rolls whate'er thou fearest.'

noon, on this platform, in view of the meanness, wick- to lead her out of her chains, and show her the way to edness, cowardice and want of manhood which are every the North star. where visible, and of the triumph of oppression-I I tell you, my friends, the scenes that are transpiring say, I could understan't how he should tell us, sadly, in Court Square say to us only these words, 'LET THIS with his brave, tender heart, 'I am ashamed to live, I UNION BE DISSOLVED.' (Great applause.) The day that don't want to live.' I understood him well. But just this Union is dissolved, no arm is strong enough to keep the opposite feeling is born in me, by what this hour the chattel where he is. Let him stand there, presents to our view. I never so much wanted to live: I never so much saw, that every live man and woman, taking that life in his hand and her hand, ought to go let the support of the Union be withdrawn from the of it to Justice and to Freedom. (Great cheering.) 'O slaves will hew she're way to freedom and their inalienable rights. It for that hidden strength, that can nerve unto death the for that hidden strength, that can nerve unto death the inner man '—that can make us willing to stand firmly to the right, no matter who or what may oppose. Our friend does not speak thus despondingly, we all know, because he shrank in cowardice; but we want that strength which shall make us willing to live and labor, strength which shall make us willing to live and labor, for themselves the liberty they did not enjoy—if they tions, more than compacts or creeds, more than any thing-knowing that the one sole, sacred thing is Max. knowing that man is more than institutions or constitu-(applause,) and that to guard the rights of man, to guard the individual rights of being, is one of the duties of humanity, which the All-Wise gave to us, when he sent us out into the ocean of existence, to act our part from hell, that shall shiver this Union in atoms!

bugle, when it

'Pours out its wild thrilling flood, To stir up men's hearts to the shedding of blood,' so, when there stands in your court-house poor Anthony (Cheers.) I will not ask for personal safety for you of Burns, and his cry for liberty comes to our ears, it should nerve each man and each woman with a sublimbe abolished, or the Union shall be dissolved. We er strength, and braver should grow every heart, and ought to make it anew our rallying cry, up and down all that is possible for his release and restoration to the 'inalienable right' of liberty. I seem to see him stand where the free wind fanned the joyous young cheek of have brought the people, and tell them the reason why. When we have brought the people up to one united purpose, when his boyhood; and then again when he grew up to man-the public sentiment has been wrought up to that point hood, with the deep yearning that is in every heart for that it shall demand a dissolution of the Union, it wil liberty-for God's own finger has planted in all men's come. Revolutions never work too fast. The hand the breasts this longing for freedom, and nothing can blot is on the wheel of time never allows it to turn too swift. it out ;- I seem to see him there, with all the hopes that ly. Nor can we work too earnestly or too faithfully. ever came to you and me ; with all the sympathies that you and I ever find gushing in our souls ;-I see him verb of the olden time, 'Speech is silvern, silence gold coming here, to this shore, where roll

'The waves of the bay, as they rolled that day, When the Mayflower moored below, When the sea around was black with storm, And white the shore with snow.'

erected to commemorate brave deeds done for liberty; and as he stands here in the city of Boston, where the instinct of Liberty is swallowed up in the deep gulf that slavery has spread for the feet of manhood. He stands there bound, in the long, dark column, with two million of his sisters and our sisters in chains, and the hapless wail of the one chimes in with the sad cry of the other They stand there, in that long, black column, reaching Miss STONE was greeted with loud cheers, as she from yonder court-house to the farthest South, where stepped forward to address the audience. She said :- the shackle of the slave can ever clank. He stands there, and his four million of sable brethren in bonds; system of oppression has thrust them, and set them on

there which does not only pray against slavery, but come by thousands, at twenty minutes' call, to save man flying for his liberty. The religious teachers there have spoken in the ear of the people. The spirit of help him in the wrong. Then, shall I ask, Where been what it ought to have been. I am too glad for the shall I go? If I hear, in the silence of the night, or three thousand clergymen who signed the Anti-Nebrasover the din of trade by day, a voice saying, ' Let my ka petition; too deeply grateful that they have done it

else should happen, when we have been making compromises for more than half a century. How can we his claim to human beings, and have a power in Conthem-how can we expect that a conscience that will do We cannot see what is before us; but the wrong that, shall be sensitive enough to make a repeal of the have in them that strong sense of justice and right, that shall make them refuse to compromise any where, or prevent them from breaking compromises when they

are made? I was in Missouri last winter, and I went up and (Loud cheers.) So, too, when there is now there came to me the daughter of a slave family, a voice all tremulous, if I were Lucy Stone, the lecturer: that; and if his own body be scattered to the winds, let to you. She told me of wrong and outrage which

enough to make a plan to get her away. My arm was not strong enough ; and though there are churches all over this land, and steeple-bell answers to steeple-bell from one end of the country to the other, there has never gone up from them a voice so earnest and deep that when she came to me and asked- 'Am I not a we man and a sister? and cannot you help me to freedom? I could understand Mr. Max when he said this after- it could put strength into my arm, and make me able

- With his right arm bare,

And his heart of black despair 'I welcome the bolt, whether it come from heaven of No, friends, it is not a time for us to die; but as the (Long-continued applause.) I do not know what bloodshed may come by it; I do not know what revolution may come by it. All I do know is, that we have n right to keep a Union with slaveholders; and what has no right to exist, it is safe that it should not exist. a deeper determination be planted in each breast, to do these New England States- No Union with slavehold-

I will not speak longer. I am reminded of that pro en'-and the gold is better than the silver. I could not but think to-day, when we sat here through the sessions of the morning and afternoon, how deep a significance there would have been in coming here, and

offering nothing but a silent protest against the outrage that is now being perpetrated in the city of Boston. In silence, in secret, some crisis of being comes, and in that silence there come strength, and power, and echism for slaves. The following is an extract: that is now being perpetrated in the city of Boaton. In might, a new creation and a new being. But, friends, feel like being silent, because the unutterable cannot be spoken, and what I feel finds no word. I have no be spoken, and what I feel finds no word. I have no language for the deep emotions of my heart. I cannot speak what needs to be said, but I know what every heart would say.

But, friends, I have said that silence is better than How does God do all His work?—He always does

speech, and I will stop. All I want is, that we should it right. realize. That until we get a new life to our conscience, we are not strong enough nor wise enough to effect the work. liverance of the slave. Let us, then, get a new baptism, a new light to our moral sense, grasp each ray as it comes, and follow it out. (Loud applause.)

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The New England Woman's Rights Convention asembled in Boston, on Friday, June 9. It was the day on which poor Burns was consigned to hopeless bon-dage; and though very many friends of the Woman's Rights movement staid to see his sad surrender, still, at an early hour, the hall was literally crowded with earnest men and women, whom a deep interest in the cause had drawn together.

The meeting was called to order by LUCY STONE, and the following list of officers chosen :-

> President. SARAH H. EARLE.

Vice Presidents Dr. Harriot K. Hunt. Mass.: Mrs. A. F. Fairbanks, Samuel W. Wheeler, R. L.; Rev. S. S. Griswold, Gertrude H. Burleigh, Ct.; Eliza Spaulding, Rev. A. Battles, Me.; Caroline Foster, Benj. B.

ing, Rev. A. Battles, Me.; Caroline Foster, Benj. B. Chase, N. H.; Mrs. C. L. H. Nichols, Rev. Jehiel Claflin, Vt.

Secretaries—Sarah Pellet, Miss E. M. Tarr.

Business Committee—Lucy Stone, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Jones, E. L. Capron, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Wendell Phillips, Abby K. Foster.

After a short, but very pertinent address by the President, Lucy Stone, on behalf of the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were left open for discussion:—

What are the supernaturally revealed motives for this worship?

The supernaturally revealed motives are—that the Emperor is the Viceverent and Minister of God.

1. Resolved, That no accident of birth can determin the sphere of any mortal; and, since the existence of a

of Heaven, and that disobdience to God himself! circumscribed sphere of her activities; it is her duty, as she alone can do it, to make that sphere wider, by seeking all honest sources of remunerative industry, whether they have hitherto been accorded to her sex or

3. Resolved, That the unreasonable prejudice, in our so-called higher classes, which makes it more honorable for a woman to live in dependent idleness than to earn her own bread, is one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of woman; and we would pay especial honor to those women who have risen above that preju-

ast powers from the consent of the governed,' to withhold the right of suffrage from woman is a practical de- cho first !

6. Resolved, That the political influence of woman is 6. Resolved, That the political influence of woman is especially needful in this trial hour of our country, now convulsed with passion, and oppressed by force; and will be needed still more in the coming crisis; therefore, 7. Resolved, That we will petition the several Legisla-

tures, at every coming session, to call Conventions for first.' the purpose of amending their State Constitutions, so that the right to vote shall not be limited to male citi-tens; and that woman may be admitted to a full share tens; and that woman may be admitted to a full share to the rollitical exception and indicident of the results of the re that the right to vote shall not be limited to male citiin the political, executive and judicial action of our

8. Resolved, That the Common Law, which governs the marriage relation, and blots out the legal existence up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with of a wife, denies her right to the product of her own industry, denies her right to the product of her ewn industry, denies her equal property right, even denies her right to her children and to the custody of her own person, is grossly unjust to woman, dishonorable to man, and destructive to the harmony of life's holiest have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of the second of the product of his product of the second of the second of the product of the second of t

9. Resolved, That the laws which destroy the legal they arrived at San Francisco, the owner address of them, and informed them that they were free 9. Resolved, that the laws which destroy the legal individuality of woman, after her marriage, are equally and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give

ols, and Sarah Crosby.

Griswold, Sarah Pellet, Wm. L. Garrison, Mrs. Moreton and Lucy Stone participated in the discussions, of which it is enough to say, that they were worthy of the cause. Committees were appointed, from each of the New England States, to circulate petitions for securing a The above facts are gathered from gentlemen England States, to circulate petitions for securing a

CHANGE OF VIEWS.

NOBTHAMPTON, Mass., June 4, 1854.

SIR-I have, for some years, been an occasional rea der of The Liberator, and, as a general thing, an endorser of its 'fanaticisms,' and an admirer of its under the desires or acts of its victims. Even if this some doubts as to the expediency of an entire withdrawal from all political action, and also of a dissolution of FOUND FAVOR AT LAST! The Richmond (Va.) En and extend the institution till the whole country shall ward for his devotion to the interests of the slav be subjugated, and Slavery rule supreme, can no longer power. be doubted. It seems to me that the only alternative be doubted. It seems to me that the only alternative is, dissolution or entire subjection. The South, true only to slavery, and ever united and firm in her purthe domestic institution of slavery, and the repose pose, has constantly advanced, and the North has as which followed the acts of 1850, says : constantly retreated, till the power to resist is nearly . That this repose is to suffer no shock, during my

Massachusetts sits humbled at the feet of the Slave who Placed ME HERE MAY BE ASSURED. Power to-day. She cannot give protection to her cit- What an admirable text to preface the details of izens. Virginia demands one of her citizens, and meek- the proceedings in Boston last week ly she gives him up to whips and chains. How long shall we thus endure the disgrace? It seems as if the cup of our humiliation was nearly full. My determination is made, as I doubt not is that of thousands of other for the next Presidency; to which Old Bullion reers throughout the North, to cheer me on in that de- pliedtermination. Please find enclosed the amount of one 'No, sir; no, sir; his legs are too short; tha year's subscription, for which, direct The Liberator to
BENJAMIN PRATT.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South.—
One of the most important actions, as yet, of the conference of this body, which is now being held in Charleston, has been that having reference to the Discipline' in relation to the subject of slavery. The Charleston of the 'Discipline' Courier says that the ninth section of the 'Discipline' in colorier says that the ninth s rence of this body, which is now being held in Charleston, has been that having reference to the 'Discipline' in relation to the subject of slavery. The Charleston Courier says that the ninth section of the 'Discipline' was expunged, as well as all other parts which condemned the institution of Slavery. The general rule forbidding 'the purchase of men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them,' and which has reference to the African slave trade, was retained, one some of Mars upon a crazy man, and a small board. though the vote upon the expurgation even of this rule, boy .- Commonwealth. was 47 to 54. On the afternoon of the 22d day, the was 47 to 54. On the afternoon of the 22d day, the new Bishops were ordained. Bishops Andrews, Capers, Soule and Paine, took part in the 'solemn' sertific officers of the Lancers, a Boston company of the officers of the Lancers, a Boston company of the officers of the Lancers.

A CATECHISM POR SLAVES.

Who keeps snakes and all bad things from hurting you !—God does.

Who gave you a master and a mistress!—God

Does God love to work !-Yes, God is always at Do the good angels work !- Yes, they do what

Do they love to work !—Yes, they love to please God.
What does God say about your work!—He that

will not work shall not cat.

Did Adam and Eve have to work !—Yes, they were to keep the garden.

Was it hard to keep that garden!—No, it was

very easy.
What makes the crops so hard to grow now !-Sin makes it. What makes you lazy!—My own wicked heart.

How do you know your heart is wicked!—I feel

it every day.
What teaches you so many wicked things !-- The Must you let the Devil teach you !- No, I must

in Russia. It will match the foregoing, and shows the affinities of despotism the world over. O. How is the authority of the Emperor to be

The following is extracted from a catechism used

the Emperor is the Vicegerent and Minister of God, and consequently disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself. the sphere of any mortal; and, since the existence of a power presupposes a right to its use, capacity, and not sex, is the only limit of sphere.

Such is a brief specimen of the instruction give in the schools under the authority of the Czar Here is one of the distinguishing features of the ex, is the only limit of sphere.

2. Resolved, That since the pecuniary dependence of moman, with its sad results, grows out of the present of Heaven, and that disobedience to him is disobed.

> SENATORS WADE AND NORRIS. Wade is a curious genius. He pays no more regard to Southern chivalry than if there never was such a thing in the world.

> Senator Norris, from New Hampshire, who is serving his last term in the Senate, said to him the other day, when discussing the Nebraska ques-tion, in company with a number of Southern Sena-

. Would you, Mr. Wade, if called upon by the U. dice, and preferred active usefulness to luxurious ease.

4. Resolved. That since 'governments derive their obey the order!' 'No,' said Mr. Wade, 'I'd see him in-in Jeri-

hold the right of suffrage from woman is a practical dependence.

'That,' said Mr. Norris triumpnantly would not be dependence.

'That,' said Mr. Norris triumpnantly would not be dependence.

'That,' said Mr. Norris triumpnantly would not be laws by these abolition Whigs.' 'That,' said Mr. Norris triumphantly to his help to catch a negro, if you saw him running off!'
Certainly, I would,' said Mr. Norris, with some

'Well,' said Wade, in his dry way, 'I do not

their labor rendering their owner wealthy. pernicious to man as to woman, and may give to him each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. With-Letters were received from Paulina W. Davis, Rev.

T. W. Higginson, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichclassification, and the cold folks at home,' and so back they all came, and by this Mrs. Emma R. Coe, Josephine S. Griffing, Rev. S. S. time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young dar-

change in the laws regulating the property of married who came through with the slaves and their women, and limiting the right of suffrage to men. The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M., the deepest interest having been manifest through the enand truthful narrative to the consideration of the durant contract of the consideration dupes of the Garrisons, Greeleys, Beechers and Stowes of the North. As for the deceivers themselves, they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods being their stock in trade .- N. O. Picayune,

Not the slightest reliance is to be placed upo any statement made by the devotees of slavery, in redorser of its 'fanaticisms,' and an admirer of its un-flinching devotion to principles. But, yet, I have had owning other men as his property? How?

this Union. My doubts are gone. I am ready for any thing that shall free us from the curse and disgrace of slavery. The policy of this government to perpetuate has now received the Southern brand, as the re-

official term, IF I HAVE POWER TO AVERT IT, THOS

Riot in Middletown.—On Friday, the agents and friends of the administration fired a salute at Middletown for the success of the Nebraska Bill, in doing which, a man was killed. On Friday evening, the period which, a man was killed. On Friday evening, the period to the Bill. In the evening, target at the passage of the Bill. In the evening, target at the passage of the Bill. In the evening, target at the passage of the Lancers, a Boston company of horse, upon seeing the preparations made by Messrs. Jacobs & Dean, to put their store in mourning, put spurs to his horse, and with the air and manner of a real 'Military ossifer.' commanded them to desist, and ordered them to shut up their store. Of course, they refused to obey the insolent braggart, and he went about his business, and perhaps took another pull at the Marshal's demi-

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been and still is one of the most successful pr of the Water-Cure system. Nevertheless, in ment of Chronic Diseases, and especially the te Woman, experience has taught him that Ma combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, tients who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy This has been made apparent in the cure of very nervous and spinal affections heretofore unreache of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numero complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys.

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